

# THE TIMES

Violence raises price  
of free speech:  
Bernard Levin, page 14

## Parliament explosion may herald IRA offensive

IRA's most successful breach of bomb security precautions in London yesterday afternoon... 20lb gelignite bomb exploded at the base of Parliament. Eleven people were killed by the blast, most of them only slightly. Seven were taken to hospital, but one was detained. A gas main fractured to explosion and started fire. The attack, on a corner of Westminster Hall, complex of one of Britain's most closely guarded buildings, is considered by senior land yard detectives as the opening of a major offensive against government buildings and political personalities.

...night only 12 hours before the explosion, when a man with an Irish accent telephoned a Fleet Street newspaper saying that there would be a political assassination the following day. Next morning at 8.22, a man, also speaking with an Irish accent, telephoned the Press Association in Fleet Street and said that a bomb had been planted in the Houses of Parliament. He would not be more specific but prefaced his message with a secret code word which police recognized as denoting a genuine IRA call.

Some were given just a few seconds' warning before the bomb exploded. Those in a temporary secretarial block beside the hall could not be told in time. Clouds of black smoke hung for several hours over the building as hundreds of police cordoned off Parliament Square. Even members of Parliament were refused access into the area for some time as firemen, many wearing breathing apparatus, struggled to save the centuries-old Westminster Hall. After the fire had been got under control Mr Short, the Leader of the House announced that a fresh review of security procedure at Westminster is to begin immediately.

Short said the Services Committee would be meeting this morning. He added that he did not think it would be possible to devise a completely foolproof security system for the buildings, which about 2,000 people use every day. The Speaker, Mr Salwyn Lloyd, read a message of sympathy from the Queen to the Commons last night about the bomb. The day's events were a big cause of embarrassment to the police and the Westminster security authorities. Security precautions in the House have been reviewed twice in recent years, first in 1970 after two CS gas canisters were thrown from the Strangers' Gallery, and more recently after the theft of beaded note paper belonging to the Prime Minister.

## Warning man with Irish accent

...first warning of yesterday's explosion at the Houses of Parliament came in what is now an additional fashion of the IRA's terror campaign in Britain. At 3.22 am a man speaking with an Irish accent telephoned a call box to the head office of the Press Association in Fleet Street. He said there was a bomb in the House of Commons at six, but failed to give the location. A switchboard operator was aware that the call was when the man repeated the code word which has been accepted by Scotland Yard as evidence of a genuine warning. Minutes later the bombing, 20lb of explosive, exploded next to the staff canteen area adjoining Westminster Hall. A gas main was cut and a fierce fire broke out one time threatening the roof of the historic hall. More than 100 firemen fought the blaze under control, were hampered by thick smoke which also prevented squad policemen from immediately looking for the bomb's origin. The first policemen arrived at 8.22 am after a search of their operations room had not been able to vacating the palace because a bomb exploded, injuring people.



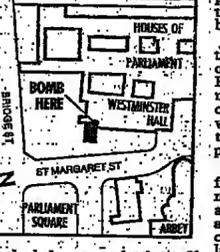
The aftermath of yesterday's bomb explosion beside Westminster Hall; flames burst through the roof of the Parliament buildings and dense smoke obscured the scene.

## Warning man with Irish accent

...from a fireman, most injured were House of Commons staff including two engineers who were in the room directly above the area. Both were rescued by firemen breathing apparatus. About the early part of the night of dense smoke from the Westminster Hall and in central London was as police searched the area to find if anyone was in the bombing hole. The Provisional IRA's responsibility up to last night was the Palace of Westminster has been an important target, its use to terrorists in any specific event in London have been many Irish in the 80 building men. (Continued on page 2, col 8)

## Foolproof security system impossible, Mr Short says

Mr Short, Leader of the House, said yesterday that he did not think it possible to devise a completely foolproof security system for the Parliament buildings, which were entered each day by about two thousand people. Now, the less a review of security procedures would begin that morning. Mr Short, who was making a statement on the bomb explosion, said he had discussed the situation with the chairman of the services committee, the Secretary of State, and the Speaker. He agreed the incident raised the question of security in the House and its precincts. It was not clear how the explosive device had been placed in position. Mr Short expressed sympathy for the injured and praised the work of all those involved, especially firemen. MPs were reminded of the incident on July 23, 1970, when a man threw two canisters of CS gas into the Strangers' Gallery on the floor of the Chamber of the Commons, shouting: "How do you like that, you bastards? Now you know what it's like in Belfast." The Speaker said several members were overcome by the gas but no one was seriously injured and there was no damage to the building. At that time it was feared that the



The shaded area marks the staff canteen, (on the ground floor), which was badly damaged, and the Grand Committee room (on the upper floor), which was partly damaged. A secretaries' room adjoining the canteen was badly damaged also.

outrage might be a prelude to greater violence. Mr Heath, Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday that he was horrified by the latest incident. He hoped that when inquiries had been completed Mr Short would explain the cause of the explosion. "As in 1970, there was the same conflict between the need for maintaining the utmost security and at the same time giving us free movement as possible in the Palace. Mr Patrick Cormack, Conservative MP for Staffordshire South-West, had suggested early yesterday that the death penalty ought to be reserved for terrorists. In the Commons, however, he was qualified that when he asked Mr Short if he would allow time for a debate on "the correct penalties for terrorists who perpetrate such acts of sabotage." Mr James Welldon, Labour MP for Beesley, Erith and Crayford, was concerned that the incident should not detract from the right of free access to Parliament by the public pursuing legitimate aims. He should strengthen the determination of this House to root out terrorism and seek a solution to Northern Ireland on a basis of fairness. This House will not be bombed into a decision, but will negotiate peacefully with men of peace. (The Press Association reports.) Mr Short replied: "If the purpose of this was to intimidate the House, I am quite sure it will be counter-productive." He added that he was shocked to find many MPs had not yet obtained photo-passes to the House which were carried by all members of staff. "The time has come when we should consider whether we should have legislation to ensure all MPs have a pass." Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, said he did not believe members should automatically jump to the assumption that the incident was connected with Northern Ireland. Mr Short said the nature of the warning itself raised the presumption that it originated from the IRA. There was laughter as Mr Joseph Ashton, Labour MP for Bassetlaw, pointed out that briefcases were often searched as people entered the building, but lorries carrying building materials, many from firms of Irish origin, were allowed in unsearched. Mr Raphael Tuck, Labour MP for Warrford, said that when his wife and two guests went to the House last Thursday the three of them had passed through Westminster Hall twice without being challenged. "She could have put a bomb in there as easy as anything." When Mr Short replied that he was sure Mrs Tuck was well known to the police at West-

## Chinese nuclear test may influence US-Soviet summit

Delhi, June 17.—China today exploded a one-megaton nuclear bomb in the atmosphere, the Indian Atomic Energy Commission reported. The test, in the Lopnor testing area about 1,500 miles west of Peking, was the sixteenth in a series begun in October, 1964, with a low-yield atomic bomb. The explosion of a hydrogen bomb was announced on June 17, 1967. The last Chinese nuclear test was in June last year. Observers in Peking say that China is at present working on missile delivery systems with a range of up to 6,000 miles. The Chinese have refused to sign treaties barring the testing or production of nuclear weapons on the ground that these pacts are worthless and fraudulent.—UPI and Reuter. Pearce Wright, Science Correspondent, writes: "The new Chinese test and the resumption of French tests in the Pacific come at an awkward time, with the summit meeting between Mr Nixon and Mr Brezhnev only two weeks away. Mr Brezhnev said last week that the Soviet Union was ready to agree to a ban on underground nuclear tests. One obvious question is whether the new Chinese test will influence the superpowers' talks. The Chinese demonstrated their ability to build large and advanced thermonuclear weapons a long time ago. Continuation of tests can only be interpreted as indicating technological improvements aimed to suit new delivery systems. The Americans and Russians may see the recent test by India as a more important warning of the impending rapid spread of nuclear technology to developing countries. While their incomplete agreements on strategic arms limitation, and through earlier treaties, the United States and the Soviet Union may see a need to make a more direct gesture if they are to bring moral influence to bear on lesser powers."

## Hiroshima-size device exploded by French

From Charles Hargrove Paris, June 17 France exploded a nuclear device of a power of about 20 kilotons—the strength of the Hiroshima bomb—in the South Pacific yesterday, the first of this year's series of tests. No official confirmation or denial in Paris or at the headquarters of the Pacific experimental centre in Peapeta. It was announced, however, by the prime ministers of Australia and New Zealand, and is privately admitted by well informed circles in Paris. The Australian protest is considered in Paris to be rather moderate, as Mr Gough Whitlam, the Prime Minister, spoke of the resumption of the tests as a "serious subject of concern." But Mr Norman Kirk, the New Zealand premier, has instructed his Ambassador in Paris to lodge the strongest protest with M. Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister. The explosion was observed by British, Australian, New Zealand, American, and Soviet ships which are stationed in the area of Mururoa atoll for this purpose. The craft chartered by various pacifist organizations had not yet reached the danger zone.

## UN inquiry 'confirms massacre'

Dar es Salaam, June 17.—All members of the United Nations commission investigating Portuguese atrocities in Mozambique are agreed that a massacre took place at Wiriyamu on December 16, 1972, as alleged by Father Adrian Hastings in *The Times* last year, reliable sources said here today. The commission, after taking evidence here for two weeks, had also obtained evidence of other massacres in the area, not far from the giant Cahora Bassa hydro-electric dam site. It would pay particular attention in its report to the dam project, as it appeared that the atrocities resulted from a policy of clearing the area for white settlement. The British Government is to be asked to investigate reports that Rhodesian troops took part in massacres of African civilians. The commission, the sources said, was disappointed at the lack of cooperation shown by the new Portuguese Government.—Agence France Presse.

## The rest of the news

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## on personal lawyer led for corruption

...d Emery on June 17. Herbert Kalmbach, President of the National Association of Personal Lawyers, is today on a term of months' jail, and a £700 fine for violation of the Criminal Justice Act. Mr Kalmbach was the head money paymaster for the original Watergate seven. Distributing White House and Nixon campaign cash through a couple of intermediaries. As soon as the cover-up broke open in April last year he began cooperating with the prosecutors.

## Student in demonstration died after a blow to head, pathologist's report says

By Martin Huckerby A pathologist's report on Mr Kevin Gately, the student of Warwick University who died after the violence at Saturday's demonstration in London, showed that he had a cerebral haemorrhage which was caused by a blow to the head. The fact, disclosed yesterday, seems certain to intensify left-wing accusations of police brutality at the demonstration in Red Lion Square and to increase demands for an inquiry. The National Union of Students said it would stage a demonstration in London next Saturday over Mr Gately's death. Mr Gately, aged 21, a mathematics student from Kingston upon Thames, was taking part in his first demonstration when he became involved in the conflict between the demonstrators, who were protesting about a National Front march, and the police. Miss Jacqueline Stevens, another Warwick University student, said she had seen with Mr Gately when they were charged by the police on horses. He was found lying in the street and died four hours later at University College Hospital. The post-mortem examination on Sunday proved inconclusive and further tests were made before the pathologist completed his report. The National Union of Students decided to hold a protest demonstration next Saturday as soon as it heard the post-mortem examination result. Mr John Randall, president, said: "We shall be marching to demand a full public inquiry into the circumstances of Kevin's death." He added: "We know that Kevin Gately died as a direct result of police violence last Saturday. This must never happen again." He said a full public inquiry was wanted, not an internal inquiry by the police. Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes: Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, said the Commons yesterday it was more than time that those who organized demonstrations which might develop into violent confrontations realized and accepted responsibility for the consequences of their actions. In a strongly worded statement on the Red Lion Square incidents, Mr Jenkins said he could not be more emphatic in his condemnation of all those who contributed to acts of violence. To cheers from MPs, he reminded the House of the heavy burden imposed on the police by that kind of disorder, through no fault of their own

## IRA uniform marchers to be charged

The IRA men who marched in uniform beside the coffin of Michael Gaughan, the hunger striker, are to be prosecuted, the Attorney General said yesterday. The sumo cases are under section 1 of the Public Order Act, which makes it an offence to wear political uniforms. Eight men wore black berets and dark glasses during the funeral.

## CBI warning on unemployment

The Confederation of British Industry yesterday warned the Government that the country could face high unemployment and serious industrial difficulties if the pay dam was breached with the ending of Phase Three. During a 60-minute meeting with Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, it asked him to retain a statutory 12-month rule on pay, limiting principal rises to one a year. Business News, page 17

## wins court on profit

...neral Electric. Commercial Court decision in its favour. The Price Commission ruled that the company had made a misstatement when, in determining its net profit for an anti-inflation legislation, it included the group's investments and the judge upheld the company's claim that its net profit should be calculated on a net profit basis. Business News, page 17

## Two neo-fascists killed in Italy

Padua, June 17.—An unknown assassin shot dead two members of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) today in an upsurge of political violence in Italy. Signor Giorgio Almirante, secretary-general of the MSI, said the deaths were the result of a campaign of civil hatred against the right wing.—Reuter.

## Rubens fund

A fund to restore Rubens' "Adoration of the Magi" which was damaged in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, on Saturday, has been launched by Mr Hugh Leggett, chairman of the Society of London Art Dealers.

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HOME NEWS

Lord Hailsham says Britain must 'wake up in time to the danger' and enforce the law

By George Clark
Political Correspondent
Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the former Lord Chancellor, said last night that what was wrong with Britain was the failure of the law to put the interests of the whole of society first, and the failure of the nation to impose its will with sufficient strength of mind on those who took illegal action.

that illegal non-violence always escalates into violence", he said.
"By any name, in my view, it is every bit as violent as the bullet and the bomb. It is simply the difference between the garrotter and the knife man, the blackmailer and the thug."
Since the general election, indeed in the very circumstances which led up to the general election, the tendencies to which he was referring appeared to have receded a climate and now approached the point at which disastrous and irreversible changes might soon take place.

MP chosen to lead Tory party in Scotland

By Our Political Staff
Mr George Younger, MP for Ayr, yesterday became chairman of the Conservative Party in Scotland. Announcing the appointment, Mr Heath said that Sir William McEwan Younger, the former chairman, offered him his resignation after the general election and had now agreed to act as special political adviser to the chairman.

Early election favoured by Labour Chief Whip

By Our Political Staff
At the beginning of a parliamentary week in which the Government faces the possibility of three defeats in Commons divisions, Mr Mellicham, the Government Chief Whip, made clear yesterday that he favours an early general election to give the Labour Government a working majority. He added that he did not know the Prime Minister's intentions.



A fireman tackling the outbreak yesterday in Westminster Hall.

Man with Irish accent gave warning

Continued from page 1
working on the underground park. They have busy inside grounds of the palace, according to the authorities have been subject to security.
The bomb was planted on ground floor on an area called Westminster Hall, but a staff canteen, known to staff as the policemen's canteen, a typing pool office.

Ulster MPs angered by exclusion from talks

By Staff Reporter
A book on the work of the Russian secret service, published in Britain yesterday, claims that the KGB sends representatives rather openly into Ireland, to sustain the terror and goad on the IRA.

Russian secret service assisting IRA, book claims

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Similar bomb attack was made in 1885

A bomb attack has been before on Westminster On January 24, 1885, strikingly similar operation was managed by the roof windows when it exploded the pavement outside.
The device had been in the crypt of the Cor chapel and was snatched a police constable. As he ran the bomb exploded in the air, blowing a hole six feet in the pavement and a tenuous blast inside the choir and Peers galleries. Policemen were serious injured.

Cheaper, smaller roads ahead Mr Mulley says

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent
Britain's roads will be built to a lower standard in future and will be more crowded, Mr Mulley, Minister for Transport, said yesterday. Some dual three-lane roads would become two-lane roads, and roads which would have been dual carriageways would be single.

No NUM rules for local branch ballots

From Our Correspondent Nottingham
Mr Will Richards, a coal miner, yesterday won his fight to prove that NUM branch ballots to elect officials could be held by industrial tribunals in Nottingham ruled that the NUM national executive had not laid down rules to govern the conduct of local branch ballots.



Advertisement for High & Dry gin. It features a bottle of gin and several lines of text: 'Charles has lost his most important case', 'That case of assault and battery', 'No, that case of High & Dry', 'Poor old Charles'. At the bottom, it says 'HIGH & DRY Really dry gin'.

Foley statement on his son

Mr Maurice Foley, deputy director-general of the EEC Commission's department dealing with developing countries, yesterday issued a statement about a report printed in the Sunday People under the headline 'Ex-Minister's son in IRA Command'.
The newspaper said Mr Foley's son, also called Maurice, was a member of the 'colour guard' which accompanied the coffin of Michael Gaughan, the hunger striker, through London earlier this month. The statement by Mr Foley, a former parliamentary under-secretary, is as follows:

Weather forecast and recordings

Weather forecast and recordings section. It includes a map of the British Isles with weather symbols, a table for 'NOON TODAY' showing pressure, wind, and temperature, and a 'Today' section with sunrise, sunset, moonrise, and moonset times for various locations. It also includes a 'POLLEN COUNT' and 'At the resorts' section.

At the resorts

Table listing weather forecasts for various resorts. Columns include location, sun sets, sun rises, moon rises, moon sets, and temperature ranges. Locations listed include E Coast, S Coast, and W Coast.

HOME NEWS



View from the Grand Committee room of the damage caused by the explosion and fire. It shows Members' Desk room and one of the secretaries' rooms below.



Mrs Patricia Gaskin, a Houses of Parliament cleaner, in St Thomas's Hospital yesterday after being treated for a broken leg.



Mr William Fairweather, a cleaner, of Blondel Street, Battersea, leaving St Thomas's Hospital yesterday after treatment for shock.



Sir Winston Churchill, silent on his plinth in Parliament Square, surveys the pall of smoke rising from his beloved House after yesterday's bomb explosion.

A moment which many of us had been expecting and dreading

Staff Reporters... people, including a fire... were taken to St Thomas's... after the explosion at... minister yesterday. Six were... after treatment for... and cuts; one woman had... a woman, Mrs Patricia Gas... 42, a cleaner, of Weste... Road, Battersea, London... to have been trapped ne... rubble.

Little chance of tighter security at Westminster

By Clive Borrell... security be tightened? he... replied, "No". He added: "Many hundreds... of thousands of people go into... Parliament buildings each year... As many as humanly possible... are checked before they go in... but unless you stop the public... completely from entry you can... never have total security—... unless, of course, you ring the... area with policemen.

Bought 'pass' used to enter Commons

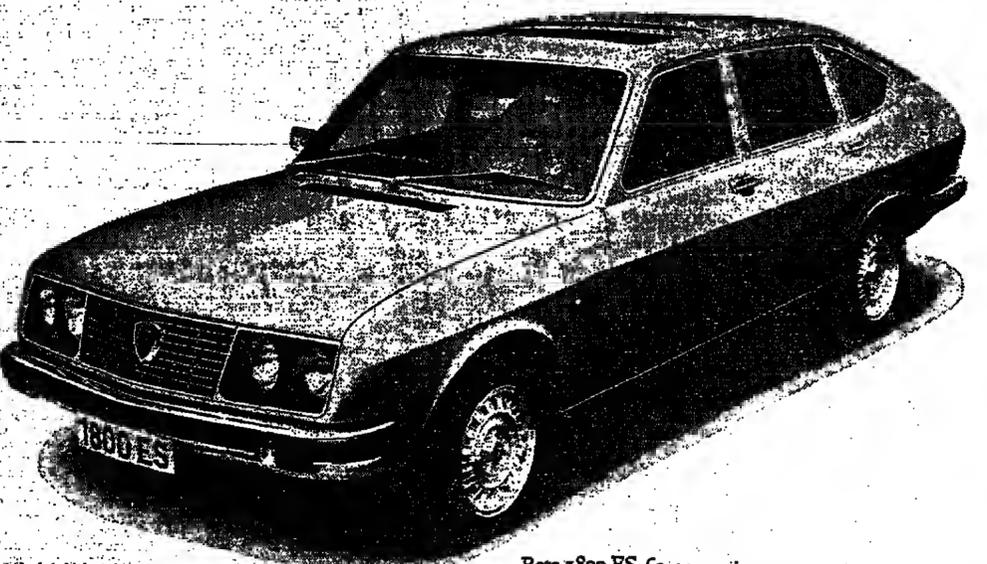
A House of Commons secretary... was allowed into the... Palace of Westminster yester... day on the strength of a "pass"... she had bought for 60p from a... caravan in Victoria station.

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HOME NEWS

Wage restraint pledges would be folly, Mr Scanlon tells union

From Raymond Perman Labour Staff Great Britain The TUC's chances of being able to deliver a firm commitment on wage restraint as part of the social contract with the Government were set back by Mr Hugh Scanlon yesterday. In his presidential address at Great Harwood to the conference of the four sections of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, he said, unions would be foolish to give a pledge to bold back wages without a guarantee that the savings would be used to reduce price rises or increase investment. Last Wednesday the TUC economic committee approved proposals for limiting wage increases to the level where they just maintained living standards. Mr Scanlon is a member of that committee, but was not present at the meeting. Left-wingers, who are in a majority at the conference, are likely to oppose a firm commitment on wage restraint. Without the support of its second largest union, the TUC's proposals must lose some credibility. Mr Scanlon said that to give a pledge now, when the political and industrial future was unclear, would be the height of folly. The period of statutory incomes policy had shown that standards of living had fallen while profits had greatly increased, and investment had fallen to the lowest point since 1970. "There is no guarantee that if trade unions modify wage settlements (I say wage settlements because settlements are the important factor) the savings will either go in price reductions or in greater investment in order to make industry more competitive," he said. Mr Scanlon supported the Labour Party proposals for nationalization, but warned the

Union chief calls for curb on pay demands

From Paul Routledge Labour Correspondent Blackpool An appeal for wage restraint among building workers to prevent the return of a Conservative government was made on the eve of a crucial wages debate at the conference of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians at Blackpool yesterday. Mr Frank Berry, chairman of the union, described the economic difficulties facing the Administration as "frightening", and reminiscent of the winter after the long strike in the construction industry in 1972. "In the kind of situation that could develop over the coming months it would be well for us all to remember the circumstances in which a Tory government was brought into power in 1970, and how we suffered as a consequence," he said. "We must not make the same mistake again. We owe it to the Government to see that moderate influences prevail in the field on wage demands, although we must not forget our responsibilities towards seeing that the lower paid section of our membership are fairly treated." Delegates to the conference will today discuss a militant demand for a 45-6-week minimum wage for the industry, which would be a £16 (55 per cent) increase on the top basic rate of £25 for craftsmen. Other demands include a 10 per cent increase in each year, British companies were reaming off their profits to send abroad or indulging in property or commodity speculation. "This is a measure of the irresponsibility of British business, and the Labour movement should give notice on behalf of the workers that we are no longer prepared to tolerate the squandering of the wealth which we have created."



The procession at Windsor Castle yesterday when the Queen invested Lord Shackleton, Lord Trevelyan and Lord Abernethy with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Garter. Lord Trevelyan (left) and Lord Abernethy are at the head of the procession, with Lord Shackleton immediately behind on the right.

'I thought violence would result from march by Liberation' Lord Brockway dissented

By Martin Huckerby Lord Brockway, honorary president of Liberation, one of the organizations involved in Saturday's demonstration at Red Lion Square, London, said yesterday that he had strongly dissented from the march. He said: "I dissented very strongly from this and declined participation in it because I thought violence would result, not from our own associates, but from other fringe groups." Lord Brockway said he had also opposed holding a meeting in Conway Hall at the same time as the National Front, but added that the march and the meeting were being organized by the London council of Liberation and not by the central organization. He said the trouble at Red Lion Square had come "from these fringe groups, which always attract themselves". It was impossible to exclude such groups from a procession, he said. There had been similar violence caused by such groups at a demonstration some years ago at the American Embassy, when his organization was protesting about the Congo. "The arrangements for this march were, as I understand it, completely discussed with the police, and agreed with them," he was extremely distressed that the police should have "over-reacted" because a few demonstrators had behaved badly. Liberation is essentially an organization associated with the Labour Party, though it includes members of other political par-

Five remanded after London demonstration

Five men were remanded on bail at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday on various charges of assault and threatening behaviour arising from the Red Lion Square demonstration in London on Saturday. A sixth, Rudolf Aude, aged 17, from Canada, was given a conditional discharge for six months. The court heard that Aude arrived in Britain on holiday with his parents four days before the disturbance. He pleaded guilty to threatening behaviour and told the magistrate that three men attacked him and he was defending himself. The others were remanded on sureties of up to £100 until various dates in June and July.

Policeman gets seven years' jail for rape

Robert Burnhope, aged 27, a village policeman of Longwood, Norfolk, was jailed at Norwich Crown Court today for seven years for raping a dancer of the Black and White Musical Show. After more than three hours of deliberation the jury reached a verdict of guilty. Majorities of 10-2 on the charges of rape and of entering the young woman's Norfolk Breeds chalet with intent to commit rape, having a firearm or imitation firearm. He was sentenced to seven years on each charge, to run concurrently. Mr Justice Melford Stevenson said: "This jury have reached what in my view was the only possible verdict on these two charges. They are very grave charges, as you, as a former police officer, fully realize. One of the really bad features of this case is that it is impossible to escape the view that what you did was carefully and cunningly planned, and in planning it you were aware of the knowledge and training you had acquired as a police officer. You took advantage of this unfortunate woman by making use of a gun. I cannot take any other view of that." The dancer alleged that a masked man carrying a gun raped her several times in her chalet. Constable Burnhope said he was invited into her home. In his summing-up, the judge said that if the dancer was to be believed, the dancer "must be a liar of un-like-able cunning and loose morals. She would be a woman prepared to invite a man into her chalet in circumstances which add up, in my view, to a 'bribe' invitation to take advantage of her body." Of a defence suggestion that she could have been influenced by a sexual fantasy, the judge told the jury they should not let themselves wander into a "jungle of amateur psychiatry". He added: "The defence version of this degrading incident only emerged after the defendant had repeatedly lied to his senior officers who were investigating this matter." Of the dancer's fear that she would have been disgraced if she had gone to the police, he said: "This is maybe a rather naive point to raise to be set against someone whose livelihood and career are not in part dependent on her appearance."

In brief

Boy 'might have wrecked train' A boy aged 15 might be wrecked a 50 mph rush he was carrying more than 100 commuters but for the skill the driver, it was stated at Ro ford Juvenile Court, Essex, yesterday. The boy, who admits endangering passengers and strutting the train by placing heavy metal clip on the line Benfleet, was remanded on 1 for a month for reports. The driver, Mr Steven Fry saw the boy about half a n ahead of him. After applying full emergency braking halted only a few feet from obstruction. Lady Montagu's decri Lord Montagu of Beaulieu aged 47, offered no defence the Divorce Court yesterday when a decree nisi was granted to his wife, Belinda, aged 41. Kings Row, Blackfield, Southampton. Judge Baker held their marriage had irretrievably broken down because of I. Montagu's adultery. Queue for pork Housewives queued for he to buy prime English Pork belly price at Mr Brian Fox son's butcher shop in Notm ham yesterday. Mr Tomlin said: "I bought at below normal price." It was "perfectly" time. £6m scheme deferred A £6m redevelopment sch for Chesterfield, Derbysh which conservationists say rob the town of historic buildings, has been postponed to the developers more time, t councillors said yesterday. Back to school Susan Paddock, aged 16 Allerton Road, Shrewsbury, started work as a dental lab tory assistant, at E11 a week today, because she was 1 seven hours and a half too to leave at Easter. Rolls-Royce rarity A 1906 Rolls-Royce motor once used as a truck on an estate, was sold for £1,000 and abandoned in the bush, is sale at Christie's auctioneer veteran and vintage cars at E 11th, Hampshire, on July 7.

Father accused after children died in fire

Edward Bernard Baker, aged 29, whose two children died in a council house fire last weekend, was remanded in custody for seven days by Swansea magistrates yesterday. Mr Baker, an unemployed labourer, of Shelley Crescent Maybill, was charged with recklessly damaging a house by fire, intending to endanger the life of Terence Carl Baker or being reckless as to whether the boy's life would be endangered. Terence Baker, aged eight, and his sister, Deborah, aged six, both died in the blaze at their home in Townhill Road, Swansea. Their mother, Joan Baker, aged 26, is in hospital recovering from burns and shock.

Distillers seek ban on thalidomide documents

Distillers Company (Biochemicals) Ltd made an application to Mr Justice Talbot in chambers yesterday for an order to prevent The Sunday Times from publishing or using certain of the company's documents referring to the drug, thalidomide. Distillers claim that if The Sunday Times publishes anything based on the documents it would be a breach of confidence and of copyright. Mr John Wilmer, QC, for Distillers, said that would be reprehensible conduct and "the press has no greater right to reprehensible conduct than anyone else". Mr Wilmer said that was so far as fair and accurate reporting was concerned, but The Sunday Times had set out for many months to pillory Distillers. The hearing continues today.

Surgeon accused over US notes

Amro Moron Jimenez, aged 32, said by Mr Ronald Irving, his solicitor, to be an Argentine of international repute, and his wife, Claudia, aged 23, were sent from Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday for trial on bail at the Central Criminal Court. They are accused of possessing seven \$100 and one \$50 forged American notes and of uttering seven forged notes at New Bond Street, Mayfair.

War launched on waste

The Prime Minister yesterday welcomed the launching of a national campaign by War on Waste (Our Social Services Correspondent writes). Proceeds will be used for educational purposes in Britain and for development projects in the Third World. Schoolchildren and others will be encouraged to collect paper and aluminium for reprocessing and bottles which breweries will recycle.

Local authorities criticize cuts in teacher training

By Our Education Correspondent A government plan to reduce the intake of trainee teachers was criticized yesterday by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities. The association also urged the restoration of free school milk and expressed reservations about the way teachers working in socially deprived areas are to be paid higher salaries. The association represents all local authorities in Greater London and the metropolitan areas of Merseyside and Greater Manchester, West Midlands, South and West Yorkshire, and Tyne and Wear. It said that in all the metropolitan areas there were still many hundreds of vacancies for teachers. The Government announced last month that admissions to training colleges next year would be cut from 32,000 to 30,000. The association said yesterday that the falling birth rate which made this possible helped rural areas much more than the cities.

Ban urged on some exclusion clauses

A judge found a holiday camp 50 per cent responsible for the death of a man in its swimming pool but the widow got no compensation, as the man had signed away any right to damages when he completed the camp booking form. The case is quoted in Which? the Consumers' Association magazine, to support a demand for an immediate ban on exclusion clauses relating to death, injury and customer's property in contracts for services. "It is intolerable that the supplier of a service should be able to escape from the consequences of negligence which has killed or injured someone, without paying compensation." Of property clauses, it says: "It should be possible for customers to challenge their reasonableness in the courts." The man who died in the swimming pool had signed a form which excluded the firm from any liability in an accident. Which? says, but the water was not found for an hour, and there was one life guard on duty for 200 people. It quotes also a car owner who signed an authorization form when leaving his car at a garage to have faults put right under guarantee. When he went to collect it after four days the garage could not find it but refused compensation; the authorization form had an exclusion clause. The magazine says the Law Commission issued a preliminary report about services two and a half years ago and was expected to report again later this year. "We think that action is urgently needed," it says. Wine measures: Which? urges the Government to insist on a more rigorous approach to the contents of wine bottles and measure for a glass. It says that a list of wine bars, public houses and restaurants its investigators tested 100 bottles of wine and found 37 unmarked about volume; 16 stamped on the glass; 38 with volume marked on the label, some with letters too small to be read easily, and 14 holding less wine than the label claimed.

Taped screams at pop concert inquest

A tape recording of young people screaming at a David Cassidy concert was played at an inquest yesterday. Listening to the 20-minute tape were Mr and Mrs Peter Whelan, whose daughter, Bernadette, aged 14, died after the concert at White City Stadium, London, last month. Dr John Burton, the Hammersmith coroner gave a warning that the tape was "rather disturbing" and that some people might wish to leave. To a background of the song "The Womble of Wimbledon" girls were shouting "Please get me out", as loudspeaker appeals were made for the crowd to stop pushing forward. Dr Burton said 10,000 youngsters were crowded up against a barrier in the centre of the arena, with no means of getting out. It was a highly charged situation in an atmosphere of hysteria and fainting as Cassidy built up to David Cassidy's appearance. St John Ambulance workers dealt with 50 casualties, and 30 people were taken to hospital. Mr Whelan, the father of Bernadette, said his daughter went to the concert with friends, in perfectly good health. He next had a message that she was in Hammersmith Hospital. Dr Rufus Compton, a pathologist, said the girl died of traumatic asphyxia. Obstruction of respiration was mainly a result of compression of the body. Her brain had been damaged by cardiac arrest. Mr Melvin Bush, the concert promoter, said he chose White City because its arena could hold a big crowd. The gates were opened two hours early because anxious queues had built up since early morning. Mr Bush rejected suggestions that the arena was not properly marshalled. There were between 30 and 50 stewards among the crowd, he said, four times as many as were required by regulations. He said fainting had anticipated, and the crowd action seemed normal from stage when Mr Cassidy mad appearance. The American star comp his programme, but did not an encore, possibly so the could get away from the sta before the crowd came on. Mr Tony Blackburn, the host of the Saturday Night Takeaway, said he introduced Mr Cas to ask the crowd to stop push! Mr Blackburn said he had a warning: "There are pe lying down in front here, a you move forward any more will kill somebody." The area was not exceptional, he had never seen so r youngsters removed from a cart on stretchers. At pre concerns he had attended, ing had been provided. The inquest was adjou until today.

...the notion that industry's primary aim is to maximise profits for shareholders has become a serious obstacle to industry's well-being.

By discarding this notion, and defusing the antagonisms it creates, we shall open up the way to solving a number of problems that are becoming acute. James Robertson, in The Sunday Times, 19 May 1974

Leading businessmen will be discussing Robertson's path-breaking ideas at a symposium presented by The Scientific Policy Foundation and The Sunday Times at the Festival Hall on 26 June.

The Chairman will be Dr Basil Bard, Deputy Chairman of First National Holdings Ltd. Speakers include James Robertson, Clifford Barclay, John Lyons, Professor Nathaniel Lichfield and Alfred Singer.

Places at the symposium are limited, so please apply quickly, using the attached coupon. Fees, including coffee, lunch and tea, are £30 (£15 for Founder Members).

To: The Symposium Organiser, The Scientific Policy Foundation, Benjamin Franklin House, 36 Craven Street, London WC2N 3NG. I should like to attend the symposium on 'The Practical Implications of a Non-Profit Economy'. Name: Position: Organisation: Address:

A cheque is enclosed for £... made payable to The Scientific Policy Foundation Ltd.

More BBC TV programmes stopped by strike

More BBC television programmes were affected yesterday by the strike of 100 production assistants who are demanding more money for working overtime. They walked out of BBC studios at midnight on Saturday, halting the production of four programmes on Sunday, including two plays and an episode of the comedy called Porridge. Work on one of the plays, an episode of a serial called Late Call, was stopped again yesterday, with work on another comedy show. More than a million copies of the Radio Times covering this week's programmes have not been distributed because of what the management calls "production difficulties".

Inoculation led to child's death after eight years

From Our Correspondent Walsall Potentially serious side-effects from the Ministry of Health and Social Security standard triple inoculation against whooping cough, tetanus and diphtheria were mentioned yesterday at an inquest on a boy who was paralysed for eight years as a result of the injection. Dr David Hewspcar, a pathologist, said that in a seven-year period there had been 425 cases of adverse reactions to the inoculation in England and Wales, including 17 deaths. "Doctors should always explain to parents that there might be some side-effects," he said. He was giving evidence at Walsall Sadler's, at an inquest on Paul Max Gee, aged 10, originally of West Bromwich, who was given a standard triple

Drumbuie oil report speaks of 'gross intrusion'

From Ronald Faux Edinburgh The Drumbuie inquiry, which began seven months ago and has taken 45 days of evidence, met for the last time in Edinburgh yesterday. Mr R. A. Bennett, QC, the Reporter, heard reactions to the findings of fact which formed the first part of his report on the application by John Mowlem & Co and Taylor Woodrow Construction to build large production platforms for the North Sea oil industry on land at Drumbuie held "inalienably" by the National Trust for Scotland. The proposal has been objected to strongly by a number of environmental organizations, including the National Trust. In the first part of the report Mr Bennett said that although Drumbuie would offer the best site available for platform building, the industry would be a gross intrusion on the landscape. The noise produced would be "foreign" and could amount to a common law nuisance. Mr Bennett listed the alternative sites and said development on the Crowlin Islands would have a minimum social and economic impact on the adjacent mainland. After the hearing, he said: "I am hopeful, however, that the Secretary of State for Scotland will have the completed report by the end of this month or early next month." The first two of the report will contain recommendations on whether the secretary of state should reject or approve the application.

Another man charged in Poulson affair

Another man appeared before magistrates at Poulton, a shire, yesterday in connection with the Poulson affair and remanded on bail until Sep 2. He was Peter Ham Rockleton, of the Orchard, Rothbury, North Berland. Mr Ward was charged three counts. One alleged between January 1, 1966, August 31, 1969, at Ponte na conspired with Albert Hadwin, T. Dan Smith others that he and Mr Hadwin should seek out such men of the local authorities as were prepared for reward or promise of reward to show our to Open System Building Ltd and to John Poulson in relation to the building project such local authorities. It is also alleged that the same period Mr Ward, Hadwin and Tom Roebuck conspired together with T. Smith and others that Mr S should pay sums of money Mr Roebuck, a member of borough Urban District Council, in consideration of fa shown or to be shown by Roebuck to Open System Building Ltd in relation to borough council's building projects. The third charge alleges between August 1, 1967, August 31, 1969, at Poulton Mr Ward, Mr Hadwin and Colin Dewns conspired with Dan Smith and others that Smith should pay Mr Det member of Castleford Borough Council, in consideration favour shown or to be shown by Mr Dewns to Open System Building Ltd in relation to Carcle council's building projects. Floods halt search Search for Mr Roger Glo aged 26, of Dry Brook, Clou trefaire, who disappeared in underground watercourse Agen Allweidd, Llanga Clichowell, on Saturday, suspended yesterday because flooding.

WEST EUROPE

Fortunes of France's radio and TV monopoly slump after brief revival during elections

Richard Wigg
June 17
For the fleeting weeks of the presidential election campaign such television suddenly came to be more ominous lesson for ORTF...

for those living near enough to watch television from Luxembourg, Monte Carlo or Germany. But the past fortnight's radio black-out carries what ought to be a more ominous lesson for ORTF...

Prime Minister, does not approve those fresh increases. M Long warns bluntly that ORTF will have a 90m franc operational deficit this year...

Boisterous Scots football fans upset staid Frankfurt

Frankfurt, June 17.—The ice guard of some 15,000ish football fans expected tomorrow to watch Scotland play Brazil in the World Cup already upset the city burghers of Frankfurt their boisterous behaviour.

The advance party estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 Scots would be in Frankfurt for the match, many sleeping in makeshift camps outside the city.

W Germans remember 1953 rising in East

Bonn, June 17.—West Germans today commemorated the abortive 1953 revolt against Communist rule in East Germany...

Protest over 'innuendoes' about cardinal's death

Our Own Correspondent
June 17
General secretariat of the Roman Catholic bishops in France issued a statement protesting against the 'infamous' innuendoes concerning the death last month of Mgr Danielou...

Cardinal Danielou, who was 69, was found by the police on May 20 after having collapsed and died of a heart attack in the flat of a Paris cabaret girl.

Podgorny cousin killed

Liège, Belgium, June 17.—Mr Gregory Podgorny, aged 17, a second cousin of President Brezhnev, was killed in a motorcycle accident here yesterday.

USSR draw for land in Romania

June 17.—England drew Romania 2-2 in the first of the final phase of the Chess Olympiad here.

Spanish police confiscate magazine over interview

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, June 17
Police swooped on newsstands today to confiscate copies of a magazine carrying an interview with an exiled Spanish newspaper publisher.

Peart puts British farm case today

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Alarm and despondency spread in Portugal as talks with Africans run into difficulty
Lisbon junta heads into uncertain waters

From Jose Sherriff
Lisbon, June 17
An Algiers news agency message published here today says that the ceasefire talks with the Guinea-Bissau nationalists (PAIGC) are definitely over.

Algeria and President Spínola seem to be of one mind. They are not going to change their original intention of bringing democracy to the country, nor are they going to grant immediate independence in the African territories.

foreign countries and international organizations. If he fails in his position, it might sour the whole Socialist attitude in this coalition Government which is more like a hive of worker bees than a conventional government.

OVERSEAS

Turkish President on tour of Aegean

Ankara, June 17.—President Koruturk of Turkey was today warmly welcomed by big crowds in the city of Balikesir as he began a tour of the northern Aegean to observe naval exercises in an area disputed with Greece.

state-owned Turkish Petroleum Company. The vessels had been expected to leave on Saturday. Greece delivered a protest note to Turkey on Friday on the oil exploration activities of the Candarli in the northern Aegean.

Cyprus bombs injure two

Nicosia, June 17.—Seven bombs exploded early today in Cyprus injuring two and causing damage to property, police said.

owner of the car and his three-year-old son were injured. In Famagusta, a bomb damaged agricultural machinery in a co-operative store and shattered windows of nearby houses and shops.

All Portugal's post workers go on strike

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, June 17
Nearly all the 35,000 post office workers in Portugal went on strike for higher wages today, ignoring a Government appeal to carry on working.

ness is being done at post offices. The Portuguese post office is a public company over which the state has control.

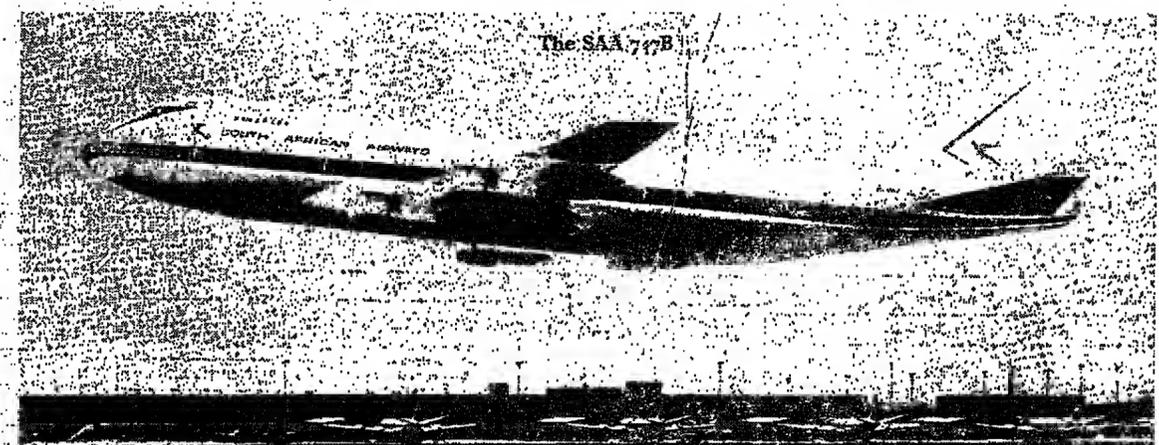
ensure normalcy in the life of the country. The strike is one of the most serious in a long series which has bedevilled the country since the military coup of April 25.

Girl killed in fair mishap

Boston, Massachusetts, June 17.—A girl was killed and 15 people were injured when they were thrown off a fast-spinning fairground ride yesterday, police said.

Australian beer can regatta

Darwin, Australia, June 17.—A regatta for boats made from beer cans has been arranged to solve the problem of what to do with the empties in this city, in which the annual intake of beer is 52 gallons a person.



The Flying Hotel to Jo'burg

Advertisement for South African Airways (SAA) featuring a large image of a 747 aircraft and text describing the 'Flying Hotel' service to Johannesburg. The text includes details about the flight schedule, cabin amenities like a Maitre d'Hotel and first-class service, and contact information for the airline.



OVERSEAS

Hongkong storm over deportation of S Vietnam refugees

From Victoria Britain Saigon, June 17 One hundred and seventeen South Vietnamese of Chinese origin were flown back to Saigon today after trying illegally to enter Hongkong...

Complaint by poster continues in Peking

From David Bonavia Peking, June 17 Posters which attacked by name a member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party were taken down from a street in central Peking during the night...

Cambodian premier forms war cabinet

Phnom Penh, June 17—Mr Long Boret, the Cambodian Prime Minister, today announced the formation of a 15-member wartime cabinet...

Keo Sangkim, the Education Minister, and his aide, killed in a violent student protest shortly after the six resignations...

Text of US-Israel statement

Following is the text of a joint United States-Israel statement issued today: The President of the United States, Richard Nixon, visited Israel June 16-17, 1974. This is the first visit ever to have been paid by an American President to the state of Israel...

ment of the fruitful links already existing between the two countries in the scientific and technical field, including space research. Special emphasis will be put on exchanges of scientists and the sponsorship of joint projects...



Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



Travelling light

Above: Dress and cardigan jacket in Qiana by Katja of Sweden. Sizes 10-18. Colours black, white, beige, tan and apple green...

Left: Jacket and dress with pleated skirt and tie belt designed exclusively for Wakeford, 102 King's Road, SW3 by Albert Nipon...

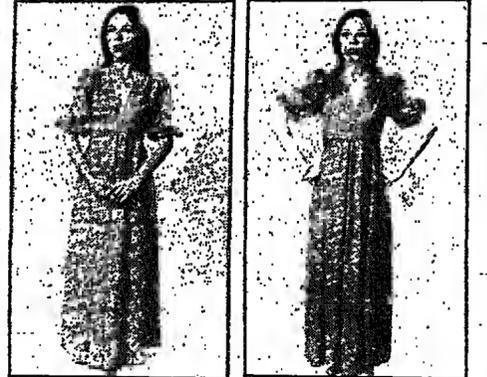
Far left: Three-piece knitted suit designed exclusively for Wakeford by Jon Michel. Sizes 8-14. In blue only. Price £32...

Photographs by Harry Kerr at the Kent and Sussex Flying Club at Biggin Hill

A tight desk

We move offices at the end of the week and all of a sudden it has become apparent to me, as it may have been apparent to others, that I cannot be seen over the unfilled morass upon my desk...

But there is a service for make up and hairdressing at home or in your office offered on any day by Bacco, 1 Hanover Street, London, W1 (telephone 01-437 0986)...



Now where have I seen this before? On the left, a crape evening frock designed in the Radley studio, selling in the shops at £10.50 and delivered originally in January...

Advertisement for Hawkes of Savile Row, featuring a crown logo and text: 'As they say in Savile Row (it costs very little more to be really well dressed...)'

Advertisement for CHATELAINE Spring/Summer Sale, featuring text: 'Clothes from £5 and fabrics from 99p'.

Advertisement for Janet Regen, featuring text: 'Softly feminine Janet Regen'.

# Foolproof system of security for House would be impossible

House of Commons

MR SHORT, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House (Newcastle upon Tyne Central, Lab.) made a statement about the bomb explosion in the Palace of Westminster.

He said: Just before 8.30 this morning a bomb, which is being treated as a terrorist device, exploded near the north end of Westminster Hall. Six minutes' warning was given by a telephone call to the House of Commons and officers from New Scotland Yard were already in the precincts when the explosion took place.

It is too early to say how much damage was done, but most of it was done to the structure of the House. Some damage was done to the Grand Committee Room to Westminster Hall and to the staff mess. More serious damage was done to two members' desks and two secretaries' typing rooms in the Westminster Hall.

Unfortunately five members of the staff of the House and one woman were injured. One of the members of the staff is being treated in hospital for a broken leg. I know that the whole House would wish me to offer her our best wishes for a very speedy recovery and to express our very great sympathy to all those who were injured.

Police investigations are being continued but it is not yet clear how the explosive device was placed in position.

I am sure the House would wish me to consider how best to contribute to all those involved, especially to the firemen, for the splendid work they have done.

MR HEATH (Bexley, Sidcup, C.)—As one MP who has all his constituents' confidence, I hope my constituents will show understanding in the forthcoming weeks if they do not get replies to their letters.

When the inquiries presumably now being made are completed, will Mr Short tell us the cause of the explosion?

The incident raises the question of the security of the House of Westminster. (Cheers.) There was a complete review in the last Parliament and in the matter we have been discussing there is the same conflict between the need for maintaining the utmost security and, at the same time, for giving as free movement as possible in the Palace of Westminster.

Does Mr Short intend to have another review so that we can examine again the balance of these conflicting interests?

MR SHORT—The Services Committee are meeting and they have discussed this with the chairman of the committee, the deputy Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker and we agree that the question of security in the precincts.

I do not think it will ever be possible to devise a completely foolproof security system for those premises which are entered by 2,000 people every day. Large numbers of workers and temporary staff enter the House.

MR THORPE (North Devon, L.)—Whatever may have been the objective of this lunatic measure it should, if anything, strengthen the determination of the House to root out terrorism and strengthen our resolve to see that a solution for Northern Ireland should be on the basis of fairness.

# Arrangements no joke

House of Lords

In the House of Lords, LORD SHEPHERD, Lord Privy Seal, repeated the statement on the bomb incident.

LORD VERNON said that most people who had any experience of dealing with security matters would regard the arrangements as little better than a joke.

Would Lord Shepherd give an assurance (he asked) that the views of the security services will be sought and that some action will be taken? Any action inevitably means a great deal of inconvenience but we are virtually in a state of war in this country and some inconvenience would be put up with by many people.

LORD SHEPHERD—I could not say that our security arrangements are a joke. We have been in a state of danger for some five years, and the security arrangements have at least protected us up to this moment from attack on the building or persons in it.

LORD HAILSHAM of ST MARLYNE said that the attack took place on the periphery of the building and that the security services were not to make that point.

# Close watch on Sinn Fein meeting plans

Viscount Brookeborough

Within five miles of the area in which they were going to hold this peaceful political conference more than 500 people have died as a result of the original efforts of these peaceful revolutionaries.

LORD DONALDSON of KINGSBRIDGE, Secretary for Northern Ireland, said that the event which he refers to is the conference which is being held in Dublin and is being organized by the Official Sinn Fein.

He said that the conference is anti-imperialist and that it will be held under a flag which is the struggle of the Irish people is the struggle of the world.

The organizers of the conference plan to open it in Dublin on July 22 and continue in Belfast from July 29 to August 3.

Viscount Brookeborough said that it is an unsatisfactory situation that it does not seem to be a case of understanding. The organizers have made it public that people taking part are Marxists, revolutionaries and it means the word revolution.

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# Police would welcome public inquiry into Red Lion Square clashes

SIR KEITH JOSEPH (Leeds, North-East, C.) asked the Home Secretary for a statement on the incidents in Red Lion Square, W.C.1, on Saturday.

MR ROY JENKINS (Birmingham, South-West, C.)—The violence which took place in and around Red Lion Square on June 15 followed police action to prevent a clash between a demonstration organized by the National Front and a counter-demonstration by a movement now called Liberation.

Understand that the National Front arranged some time ago to hold a meeting in the larger of two rooms at Conway Hall on the subject of Stop Immigration.

MR SHORT—The question of passes does arise. An earlier attempt to find that a large number of MFs have not yet seen an example by obtaining photographic passes for themselves. I hope that after this incident they will do so.

Unfortunately the time is coming when the House must consider whether we have a resolution to consider all MFs who work in the House, apart from MFs, is obliged to have a pass. In the case of civil servants and workmen they are not photographic. The Services Committee look urgently at the question of passes.

MR CORMACK (South-West, Staffordshire, C.)—Will Mr Short consult with the Home Secretary with a view to our debating soon the question of passes for all MFs and such acts of sabotage?

MR TUCK (Westford, Lab.)—I do not wish to embarrass Mr Short but I am sure that security arrangements are a matter for the Home Secretary. Last Thursday I had my wife and two guests here. I was unable to take them down to the car because of my inability, but my wife took the two guests into the crypt, passing through Westminster Hall.

MR JENKINS—No permission is necessary in order to hold marches in the streets of London. It is the organizers who wish to march along the same route and arranged that they should march along separate routes.

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# MP who switched to night storage heaters joins protests on new charges

MR MOLLOY (Ealing, North, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for Energy what progress he has made in dealing with the protests on new charges.

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# Little faith in ability to resist wage claims

The Finance Bill began its standing committee stage.

On Clause 2 (Increase of certain duties on betting).

MR DAVID HOWELL (Gulfport, C.) said sports clubs which run pool betting for charity were hit by the increased betting duty.

MR GIBBERT, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Dudley, East, Lab.) said he expected to meet a deputation before the end of the month from a group which would be asking for a reduction in the duty.

MR GIBBERT—The Government were getting and everything, but he could not believe sports was included.

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# New future and perspective for coal industry

MR STANLEY (Tonbridge and Malling, C.) asked what decision the Government had taken on the coal industry.

MR VARLEY (Chesham, Bucks, Lab.) said the Government were looking into the coal industry.

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# Bill will prevent extreme interest rates

MR ALAN WILLIAMS, M.P. for State for Prices and Consumer Credit (Swansea, West, C.) asked the Secretary of State for the Treasury what steps he was taking to prevent extreme interest rates.

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# Science report Biology: HeLa cells

A controversy may arise in the cell biology world after a report in a recent issue of Science.

Dr. Nelson-Rees and his colleagues from the Cell Culture Laboratory, California University, report results which suggest that the suspect cells are not what they seem.

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# £10,500 paid for 'missing link' sbop tureen

By Geraldine Forman

Christie's yesterday sold a Chelsea soup tureen and cover with botanical decoration for £10,500.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

RA AND BALLET
ROBYN, 230 19th St.
THE TWO BROTHERS, 230 19th St.

CONCERTS
ANGELUS, St. George's
TWO, St. George's

THEATRES
THE MOUNTAIN, 230 19th St.
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Exhibition of Fine
DUTCH AND FLEMISH
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
BRIAN KOETSER GALLERY

CINEMAS

ALAN TILMAN ANTIQUES LTD.
GLASS THROUGH THE AGES
CHURCHILL CENTENARY EXHIBITION

EXHIBITIONS
ALAN TILMAN ANTIQUES LTD.
GLASS THROUGH THE AGES

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GLASS THROUGH THE AGES

THE ARTS

Dallas's theatrical power house

Since the death of Margo Jones, who launched Tennessee Williams from her little arena stage, not much oews of the Dallas theatre has spread beyond Texas.

In a sense, this is a realization of a dream of a school of theatre, the Dallas Theatre Center, which was founded in 1957.

Out of Africa
The traditional sculpture of Africa was one of the great formative influences on modern art.

David Medalla: Freedom fighters, 1974
The drawings are certainly expressions of solidarity with the African liberation movements.

ART EXHIBITIONS
SPINK 74
STOBEROFF FINE ART

The National Theatre
at the Old Vic
Edward Bond's
vigorous and exciting translation



Ken Latimer and showgirls in 'Jack Ruby'

prestige. In spite of its multi-farious theatrical activities—children's groups, shows for the Chicago public, collaborations with family guidance offices and the police department—the centre is set up as a post-graduate school so as to bypass union restrictions.

Almost a Sickness
ATV
Leonard Buckley
Anyone for cribbage? What about poker? Do you fancy hal-

RPO/Foster
Festival Hall
Joan Chissell
Thanks to the gramophone and some splendid performances on disc, Schumann's symphonies are no longer considered bad box office.

Celebrity Recital Week
Beginning on July 7 and continuing for a week, seven of the world's leading musical personalities will give a series of celebrity recitals at the Royal Festival Hall.

Spring Awakening
'Crisp and sparkling production... a remarkable team of young actors' Guardian
Today 2.15 (red. prices) & 7.30

Guy Brett
The concert was Mozart's in C minor, K 491, with Alfred Brendel as soloist.



SPORT

Richards' hundred brings good day for Somerset

By John Woodcock
Somerset's first innings lead. They had to settle in the end for being only 35 runs ahead, which might have been fewer had Old not run through the tall. Bowlers, mainly, were up the hill, having his usual exercise, and when they looked as though they missed.

Boycott back in swing

John Woodcock
After his point of view on the Boycott found a game in yesterday for the Lancashire against Selwyn College, Cambridge, and the ground is finally open to the public.

Procter's draw the only one - Gloucester look like getting

John Woodcock
Gloucestershire scored 255 on 37, and the Indians were three for at lunch. Procter, who had played a challenge, risk for risk, dare of a private against Bedi, a marvelous match between the two.

Warwick v Worcester

Table with columns for batting and bowling statistics for Warwick and Worcester.

Leicester v Notts

Table with columns for batting and bowling statistics for Leicester and Notts.

Minor Counties

Table with columns for batting and bowling statistics for various minor counties.

Initiative with Hampshire in spite of mixed fortune

By Peter Marson
THE OVER: Hampshire, with seven second innings wickets in hand, lead Surrey by 177 runs.

Roopie out leg before to Taylor after scoring 48 at the Oval yesterday.

On 60 runs for the fourth wicket in 28 overs.

Fine recovery by Sussex

Sussex fought their way back against Kent at Tumbidge Wells yesterday by taking six wickets in the last hour, three of them in 12 balls.

Essex v Middlesex

Table with columns for batting and bowling statistics for Essex and Middlesex.

Leicestershire v Warwickshire

Table with columns for batting and bowling statistics for Leicestershire and Warwickshire.

Warwickshire v Gloucestershire

Table with columns for batting and bowling statistics for Warwickshire and Gloucestershire.

Warwickshire v Gloucestershire

Table with columns for batting and bowling statistics for Warwickshire and Gloucestershire.

Newcombe is top seed for Wimbledon

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
John Newcombe and Billie Jean King have been seeded in the Wimbledon Championships.

Women's doubles

1. Miss R. Casals and Mrs L. W. King (USA) (1); 2. Miss F. Durr (France) and Miss B. Storr (Netherlands) (3); 3. Miss C. M. Evert (USA) and Mrs O. Morozova (USSR) (4); 4. Miss S. V. Wade (GB) and Miss S. V. Wade (GB) (5); 5. Miss K. A. Melville (Australia) (6); 6. Miss K. A. Melville (Australia) (7); 7. Miss G. Morozova (USSR) (8).

Men's singles

1. J. S. Connors (USA) and I. Nastase (Romania) (1); 2. R. A. J. Hewitt and F. D. McMillan (USA) (2); 3. J. D. Newcombe and A. D. Roche (Australia) (3); 4. A. K. Ashe and R. Tenner (USA) (4); 5. J. S. Connors (USA) (5); 6. S. R. Swail (Australia) (6); 7. E. C. Drysdale (SA) and T. S. Okker (Netherlands) (7); 8. A. R. Ashe (USA) (8); 9. K. R. Rosewall (Australia) (9); 10. J. S. Connors (USA) (10); 11. T. S. Okker (Netherlands) (11); 12. M. Orantes (Spain) (12).

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Favourite has to wait

Britain's biggest tennis tournament this season outside Wimbledon, the John Player 540,000 event at Nottingham, was serried up yesterday by rain.

Bedford seventh

Neplus, June 17.—David Bedford, of Bristol, finished seventh in a 5,000 metres race during an international athletics meeting here yesterday.

Rugby League

Injuries cause problems for British team
Brisbane, June 17.—Great Britain will have difficulty in fielding a pack for tomorrow night's Rugby League match against Brisbane.

Rugby Union

Burton is in Lions team
The selectors have chosen Burton as prop ahead of Carmichael, who has only played in four of the touring team's 10 matches so far.

Athletics

Andrea Lynch may not get chance to prove her point
Not until Monday today will Andrea Lynch, Britain's fastest woman sprinter, know if she is to achieve her ambition of racing against the East German Olympic champion, Renate Stecher.

Motor racing

Oliver makes good start in Can-Am series
Mosport, Ontario, June 17.—Jackie Oliver, of England and George Follmer, of the United States, were the first to start in the 1974 Can-Am motor racing series here yesterday.

Boat Race date

Two records broken
The 1975 University Boat Race will be held on Saturday, March 23, at 3 pm.

## £4,000 plus Appointments

### South Glamorgan Area Health Authority (Teaching)

## Area Treasurer

£6969-£8481 per annum

Applications are invited for the post of Treasurer to this large single district Teaching Health Authority. The Treasurer is the financial adviser to the Authority and its officers, and is responsible for providing the services necessary for the control of an annual review budget of £30 million, approximately, and the management and investment of endowment trust funds.

The largest unit in the area is the University Hospital of Wales. This is a fully integrated teaching centre sharing buildings and services with the Welsh National School of Medicine. As Treasurer to the Authority substantially providing the services, he will be responsible for maintaining continuing financial liaison with the Medical School.

Applicants should preferably hold an appropriate final professional qualification and will be expected to show that they have an extensive experience in management at a senior level. The Treasurer will be based at the Area Health Authority headquarters in Cardiff.

Request for application forms and further particulars should be made in writing to the Secretary, NHS Staff Commission for Wales, Pearl Assurance House, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff, CF1 3JL. Completed application forms should reach the Staff Commission not later than Monday, 8 July 1974.

### Nationwide Building Society

Britain's third largest building society, with 220 branch offices throughout the United Kingdom and assets approaching £1,400 million, invites applications for the position of

## SECRETARY

which has become vacant on the promotion of the former holder to Assistant General Manager.

We are seeking a man in his early thirties with an honours degree supported by a sound background in administration. He will be required to undertake the statutory and other duties of Secretary to the Society with an approach consistent with the image of a forward-looking organisation with an impressive record of development. He will work closely with the Chief General Manager and will be expected to deal with certain matters that would normally require the personal attention of the Chief Executive. The appointment will carry a minimum commencing salary of £2,500 per annum. He will be provided and generous assistance will be given with house purchase. The successful candidate will receive free hospital benefits under the Society's BUPA scheme and will be required to become a member of the Superannuation and Sickness Funds. In certain circumstances it is possible to transfer the benefit of existing pension rights. Applications, giving full details of qualifications and experience, should reach the address below by the 1st July. Envelopes should be clearly marked "Confidential - Appointment".

Chief General Manager,  
Nationwide Building Society,  
New Oxford House, High Holborn,  
London WC1V 6PW.

## CJA RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH  
Tel: 01-582 3588 or (1-638 0553)

Prospect of a Board appointment in 12-24 months

## HOTEL PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

£10,000-£15,000

EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL HOTEL MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT CONSORTIUM

As part of further expansion in the Pacific Area, we invite applications from candidates aged 33-38 who have acquired between 3 and 8 years' practical experience in negotiating acquisition of land/property/hotels, each in excess of £300,000 preferably outside Europe. The successful candidate will report to the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Responsibilities will cover the vetting of proposals for investments and management of hotels in the Pacific Basin, as well as seeking out new profitable business in the acquisition of hotels and hotel sites to make optimum use of the consortium's resources in extending its share of the market in the area. Candidates may well be currently employed by a hotel group of consulting architects and will be able to negotiate effectively at the highest level and must be strongly financially property oriented. Initial remuneration negotiable £10,000-£15,000, income tax 15% plus accommodation, educational allowances, home leave passages, provident fund, free employee medical facilities. Applications in strict confidence under reference HOP 3515/TT, to the Managing Director.

An important appointment with scope to move into Project Management in the medium term

## OFFSHORE PETROLEUM ENGINEER

CIRCA £7,000

RAPIDLY EXPANDING MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Applications are invited from Engineers with at least 18 months' experience of front end engineering relating to process design of drilling and the interfaces between drilling and production facilities. As part of a particularly forward thinking team, the successful candidate will report to the Onshore Development Controller and be responsible for advising on and providing the input for the establishment of process concepts with respect to studies in process design, drilling, production, piping, offshore storage and tanker loading. From this input he will identify the basic design concepts and optimise the utilisation of equipment systems, utilities and methods of control and operation. He will also be called upon to evaluate from time to time the clients' processes and design concept as to feasibility and technical soundness. Initial salary negotiable, circa £7,000; + contributory pension scheme; free life assurance and assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence, under reference OPE3522/TT, to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED

35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH

TEL: 01-582 3588 or 01-582 3576. TELEX 887374

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE

A major Pollution Control Group, with international headquarters in London, needs an outstanding executive to assist in the world-wide development of the Group's business, and to undertake strategic management and "trouble-shooting" assignments within overseas subsidiaries.

The ideal candidate will be in his thirties, a graduate, probably with consultancy experience, mobile, and willing to live and travel overseas for extended periods. He must speak at least one foreign language with reasonable fluency and be willing and able to learn others.

Salary and conditions of service will be generous, and prospects are exceptional in a large, dynamic and rapidly expanding Group.

Reply in confidence, with full details of your background, career to date, and salary progression to:

Michael J. D. Bown,  
Corporate Vice-President,  
International Operations,  
Pestbody Gallon Corporation,  
16 St. James's Street,  
London, SW1A 1ER.

All replies will be acknowledged and interviews held before the end of July.

## Solicitor Claims Manager Bristol

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# America's policy of détente: Realpolitik or Russian roulette?

President Nixon's speech last week at Annapolis, in preparation for his forthcoming visit to Moscow, was a classic statement of the Nixon-Kissinger position on détente. It argued with amenity and ability the case against critics of that position. All the same it largely misrepresented or misunderstood what it is that is widely felt to be wrong with the current American approach.

One would not wish to denigrate the skill with which the President and his Secretary of State have handled many issues; but, however serious in their own way, these issues are minor in comparison with the great central problem of world politics, the relationship with the Soviet Union. And no minor success can conceivably compensate if a disastrous error is made over that.

The burden of the Annapolis speech was that relations between states should not be conducted on a purely idealistic basis, and that they should involve no interference with the domestic affairs of other countries. In a general sense, such a view will not be disputed. But in the context of relations with the Soviet Union as they are at present, it contains major fallacies.

First is the implication that Senator Jackson (with his celebrated amendment, overwhelmingly supported in the Congress, which makes the granting of Most Favoured Nation status dependent upon freedom of emigration), and those European statesmen who have stood for the free movement of ideas and people as essential to any détente are motivated merely by an impractical idealism. The contrary is true. The attempt to represent Senator Jackson as a sort of hick Woodrow Wilson is anyhow absurd. He is certainly the American statesman with the profoundest knowledge and grasp of international defence affairs—as was indeed shown when he was approached in turn to serve as Secretary of State and of Defence. He and the European leaders, who included Herr Brandt and such moderate as the Danish and Dutch representatives in recent negotiations, are moved precisely by a more pragmatic and more profound understanding of the Soviet Union than the American administration has—and of world peace too.

There is, of course, a sense in which the demand for free emigration and for the free movement of people and ideas can be represented as interference in domestic Soviet affairs. Not that the Russians themselves have any right to complain. Gsovov or Pomarey appear at the congresses of Western Communist Parties. Soviet political works, printed in English in Moscow, are sold freely in our countries. And, on a different tack, Soviet arms (shipped via Prague) turn up in the Bogside.

But in any case, such "internal" changes are necessary in the USSR if détente is to mean anything, are not concerned with the political or social system as such. They are concerned with the fact—unavoidably affecting international relations—that the Soviet Union is a siege polity and a siege economy. The right to emigration is by common consent an international one, since it is guaranteed by the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights. And it might, incidentally, be held relevant to Russia's reliability in honouring its signature on international documents.

Robert Conquest  
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# Time to stop thinking of transport in terms of private cars

If you want to travel between London and, say, Birmingham, you can very obviously do one of four things. You can drive, catch a train, take a coach or fly. The hapazard nature of such a choice reflects the hapazard nature of transport policies in Britain. Until recently transport decisions were carried out in almost total isolation from each other, and although safety and what was happening to the environment were seen as important, they were treated as secondary factors, flow of traffic being the prime objective.

The rapid growth in traffic and the mounting feeling that the transport system is not only failing to serve the country's needs, but is also creating havoc in terms of accidents, stress, pollution and the using up of resources, are gradually altering this approach. But it has taken until now—and even then the impetus has come not from the Government but from a private foundation—to produce the outlines of an integrated policy, one that considers not only the needs of motorists, but also those of pedestrians; not only the value of a business man's time, but also that of the quality of life in both the towns and the countryside through which the business-man travels.

Changing Directions, published yesterday, was produced in ten months by an independent commission of 23 economists, environmentalists and planners, under the chairmanship of the Right Rev Hugh Montagu, Bishop of Kingston-upon-Thames, and sponsored by the Ecological Foundation.

The picture the report paints is hardly reassuring. In less than 20 years, personal travel has doubled and the transport of goods grown by more than half. Almost all this growth has been in cars and lorries and consequently has been accompanied by a massive road building programme. And the trends suggest that by the end of this century the number of miles people travel each year by private car, and the ton-miles of road freight, will all double.

The cost of all this growth has been high. Transport now consumes about a quarter of the country's oil: it has contributed generously to the spread of concrete and construction that has swallowed up an area the size of Oxfordshire in 12 years, and in that same time has injured or killed more than a million people. On top of all this, it has produced noise, stress and pollution and destroyed the tranquillity of great areas of the countryside.

Yet the transport system is not working. Traffic jams are growing, the noise is getting louder, public transport is becoming more expensive and less efficient, and the life of the pedestrian is more hazardous. And, of course, the worse the alternatives, the more people want cars and the more they are forced to use them.

"We are spending money on transport in self-defeating ways", Mr Stephen Plowden, executive secretary of the commission, says. "And we continue to neglect better, cheaper, safer ways of achieving the same ends. You have to stop thinking about transport in terms of infrastructure and start thinking about it in terms of management."

Behind all transport policy seems to lie the assumption that people have weighed up the costs and opted for cars. This view is supported by Mr Robert Phillipson, director of the British Road Federation Ltd. "In the last couple of years there has been an increase in mileage driven, an increase in new registrations, and no drop in petrol consumption despite the rising price", he says. "People are proving they want cars. They know they will improve their lives if they have cars. And I believe that there is capacity in road networks, with just a small amount of planning, to provide for this need."

The commission argues that this is an oversimplification. What people want is not movement, but access to people and facilities. Access, therefore, and not movement, is the true aim of transport, and this can only be provided by the careful location of facilities and a combination of different modes of transport.

There is also another very fundamental fact rather glossed over by the car lobby. Forty two per cent of households in this country do not have a car at all (only one old aged pensioner household in ten has one). And with the motorway building programmes, the creation of by-passes, the closing down of country stations, the position of those who do not own a car has steadily worsened.

Dr Mayer Hillman, a member of the Commission, says: "The rising mobility of car owners is achieved at the expense of people who do not own cars. The very old, the young, the poor and the handicapped are very often without cars. We should enable people to travel around safely and efficiently—everybody, not just car owners."

The more the 23 commissioners studied the papers they had invited from a wide variety of sources, and the more they discussed the assortment of reports, statistics and data that they collected, the more they became convinced that what was needed was an integrated transport policy; not a huge central authority to control all transport decisions, but a framework of procedures to ensure that before transport decisions are taken the full range of options should be considered.

Changing Directions outlines a number of specific recommendations. First of all, it says, immediate action must be taken in towns over public transport; there should be a moratorium on road building until new management programmes have been implemented, and policies should be designed to encourage pedestrians and cyclists, give priority to buses, and restrain private traffic. In the countryside, public services should be restored to make life tolerable for the carless.

Transport consumers' councils should be set up for each county council area, concerned with everything from British Rail to taxi and car hire firms, and with the power to investigate, conduct surveys, bring prosecutions, and continue public opinion surveys should be carried out to find out what people really want and need in the way of transport.

"My approach... is not to restrict, to hamper or to confine the motorist. Instead we must learn to cope with the motor car and to care for the motorist", Mr Edward Heath said in 1966. The moment may now have come to give the non-motorist his say.

Caroline Moorehead

# Bernard Levin The price that must be paid for free speech

Saturday's respective spectacle of rival gangs of totalitarians flexing their weary muscles in the centre of London has been given a genuinely tragic dimension by the death of a young man in the melee, though that is being gleefully turned to political advantage by the following gang, who are already claiming him for their own mythical purposes—a martyr-to fascism and police brutality. But since it is very unlikely that we have seen the last (or the worst) of these clashes, the general principles involved deserve discussion.

The first thing that has to be said is that the National Front, disaffected fascist-influenced organisation though undoubtedly it is, clearly remains within the law from beginning to end. (I say "clearly" though much about the day is still unclear, because if even *The Guardian's* Mr Martin Walker, in an excellent eye-witness account of the clash he wrote for Mr Philip Chippindale, could not find the right-wing mob in his own ideological chamber of horrors as the villains of a day, we may take it that they are not there.)

That being so, the unpleasant conclusion emerges, allowing of no ambiguity, that the activities of the National Front, in general, or in particular, are lawful, they just not only be permitted, they must be afforded such police protection as they need against those who wish to prevent by violence their exercise of their freedom of assembly. It is the same, of course, applies to the no less repellent hating gangs: the Communist Party, the huge variety of their Marxist totalitarian, even the Vanessa and Corin Redgrave Chelsea Liberation Front and the Black Liberation Front. These Whoopee Brigade—all these—must be permitted to expand, within the law, whatever rubbish they like, though in the case of the latter named in the rest of us are surely entitled to some protection from being pored to death.

There is one very powerful, though not fully persuasive, argument against this view. It claims that the activities of these groups are a danger to the public order, and that the police should be permitted to prevent by force their exercise of their freedom of assembly. It is the same, of course, applies to the no less repellent hating gangs: the Communist Party, the huge variety of their Marxist totalitarian, even the Vanessa and Corin Redgrave Chelsea Liberation Front and the Black Liberation Front. These Whoopee Brigade—all these—must be permitted to expand, within the law, whatever rubbish they like, though in the case of the latter named in the rest of us are surely entitled to some protection from being pored to death.

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# Historical wonder the IRA bombers hit

Westminster Hall is an overwhelmingly strong candidate for the title of the finest building in England, and the richest in symbolism. After Old London Bridge it is the most famous building in London's long history. As the main surviving part of the ancient Palace of Westminster it is a cradle of the monarchy. It is the nursery of Parliament. One of the wonders of the world is the Empire State building was eight centuries later. Originally, however, it may well have been divided into a central nave and parallel aisles with columns supporting a more modest roof.

The present roof, the earliest surviving developed hammer-beam type, dates from improvements undertaken by Richard II at the end of the fourteenth century and completed in or about 1401. They were the work of the king's mason, Henry Yevele, and his carpenter Hugh Herland, who decided on the then revolutionary hammer-beam style to spread the weight and allow a shorter span of roof timber.

Vertical timber supports begin near the top of the original eleventh century walls. The horizontal hammerbeams, more than 3ft by 2ft thick, project some 20ft to roughly where the old side aisle arching roof has been, and are supported by finely moulded curving braces and the tops of the stone walls.

From the hammerbeams spring the vertical posts that carry the main weight of the roof, and at their ends fly great carved angels with shields. The main entrance was the vaulted porch in the north front, looking out on New Palace Yard, whose fine perpendicular window stands between two battlemented towers. It needs to have been lucky to have survived nearly 900 turbulent years as the chief symbolic monument in masonry and timber, the English constitution.

Philip Howard  
and Tony Aldous



Westminster Hall, from a drawing by Gravelot engraved by C. Mesley c 1720.

When fire burnt almost all the rest of the old Palace of Westminster in 1834, Dean Arthur Stanley wrote that "One prayer seemed to go up from every unpurged countenance of the vast multitude, lit up by the broad glare with more than the light of day: 'Oh, save the hall!'" Guy Fawkes, having failed to blow it up, was tried and condemned there.

The Royal Commission on historical monuments, consistently cautious in its judgments, Walking to work yesterday, I considered the words of the seer Woodrow Wyatt, writing in this week's *Sunday Mirror*. "I feel we are seized by a kind of madness", he wrote. "We carry on as though we are not on the edge of catastrophe."

Apocalypists like Wyatt are always making remarks like that. I have never, though, been able to discover just how they want to account for the impending doom. (I repeated years ago.) I also do not know how we can tell when we have reached the edge, toppled over and catastrophe is upon us.

One early sign, I think, will be that traffic is at a standstill on Vauxhall Bridge to Stockwell Underground station. This is always a symptom of some great national event, and having heard the news before leaving home, I knew that yesterday's monster jam must be due to the Westminster bomb.

Walking seemed the most sensible way to travel and as I did so I sensed an air of menace which Wyatt would have realised. It was a humid and oppressive day, and several helicopters were criss-crossing over the Thames and Westminster. Along Albert Embankment a police car, too keen to get to the scene of the crime, had crashed into a lamp-post. I walked through the Victoria Tower Gardens, and on emerging was stopped by a police policeman who asked where I was going. "The Tube", I said. "You won't get there", he replied, edging me up a side street away from the bank of fire engines outside the Houses of Parliament, which still had smoke pouring from the roof. I cut through Westminster School and the back of the Abbey and crossed to join a knot of people outside Middlesex Guildhall, which afforded the best view of the firemen at

work. There I began talking to an elderly Londoner who had been trying to get to Victoria Coach Station, but who had stayed to watch. "Guy Fawkes made a better job of it", he said, getting the obvious joke out of the way first. "But it will be a shame if those old oak beams are ruined. Those were the main feature, those oak beams. Of course it was open to the public at the weekend and anybody could have planted anything anywhere."

But you've got to let people have their pleasure", he continued. "And how do you know who the villains are? How can you detect one Irishman from another? You mustn't do anything to prevent freedom in this society. That's the golden rule."

The virtual impossibility of preventing such incidents also worried a couple visiting London from Chester. These are the kind of places they put a lot of security on", said the husband. "But if they're really determined they'll get in somehow. There's no stopping these insufferable hoodlums."

The couple had been planning to visit some sights in the Whitehall area yesterday, but were putting it off until later in the week. "It doesn't seem the day for it. Everyone seems so shocked and stunned. I think it will affect the tourist trade if it goes on."

A man with a Scottish accent who works at the Foreign Office said: "My view is that the Government are too lenient with these people. Even when they get caught they're too soft with them. They've got as much chance of stopping this as they have of stopping Pakistanis flying into this country. We want a much tougher government. If I was going to vote for anybody I'd vote for Enoch Powell. I'm not a Conservative. I don't agree with capitalism. But at least Powell knows what he wants and sticks up for it."

The smoke was thinning now. A policeman took time off from stopping people getting too near the scene to engage in conversation with a young, red-haired woman tourist in tight-fitting denim with suggestive patches. She ran back to her friend, blushing and giggling. They were returning to normal.

have other things on their minds, had rung organizers of the march beforehand and warned them not to sing. "Hair is getting on now. People who billed it as a hippy musical when it first appeared in London in 1968 would blush to use the word hippy these days. My reporter asked members of the original cast if it worried them to take part in something so like their old-fashioned. And were their bodies still in good enough shape for the nude scenes?"

Andy Forray was forced to leave the Shaftesbury cast when a horse rolled on him and broke his leg. The result was that he will be his first appearance since the accident. "It's still very relevant", said Forray. It has significant social commentary about pollution, and all the things that come up today. Forray's part involves stripping, but he is not disturbed about the effects of aging. "Your body doesn't change all that much in a few years—not unless you're about 45."

A different view came from Garry Hamilton, who is Berger, star of the show, a part he played for all but six months of the original production. It's dated obviously, and that's the way to keep it. It works best as a 1968 period piece."

Things have changed for Hamilton since *Hair* was billed as revolutionary. He has acquired an antique business. "It changes people, being in *Hair*", he said. "You become more tolerant, you accept other people's faults and differences."

Not all members of the cast were showing this effect. Some were disgruntled that the press had done and gone so quickly. Stella McCarthy was in productions of *Hair* in Israel and Belgium. "The press just aren't interested in us," she said. It can be hard to be part of an aging revolution.

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## The Times Diary

Just tell us what we have to do

Government are too lenient with these people. Even when they get caught they're too soft with them. They've got as much chance of stopping this as they have of stopping Pakistanis flying into this country. We want a much tougher government. If I was going to vote for anybody I'd vote for Enoch Powell. I'm not a Conservative. I don't agree with capitalism. But at least Powell knows what he wants and sticks up for it.

The smoke was thinning now. A policeman took time off from stopping people getting too near the scene to engage in conversation with a young, red-haired woman tourist in tight-fitting denim with suggestive patches. She ran back to her friend, blushing and giggling. They were returning to normal.

A different view came from Garry Hamilton, who is Berger, star of the show, a part he played for all but six months of the original production. It's dated obviously, and that's the way to keep it. It works best as a 1968 period piece.

Things have changed for Hamilton since *Hair* was billed as revolutionary. He has acquired an antique business. "It changes people, being in *Hair*", he said. "You become more tolerant, you accept other people's faults and differences."

Not all members of the cast were showing this effect. Some were disgruntled that the press had done and gone so quickly. Stella McCarthy was in productions of *Hair* in Israel and Belgium. "The press just aren't interested in us," she said. It can be hard to be part of an aging revolution.

Today's *Evening Star* sign is on a transformer in south central France. It was photographed by Professor J. Harrison Church of the London School of Economics.

Water tapes

Someone tried to hug the reading of the White House transcripts of the Royal Court Theatre in London on Sunday evening. A woman with a tape recorder was caught by the theatre management, and made to erase the tapes.

Sam Wanamaker's production had been sold out in advance. The audience, most of them well-brushed Americans in their middle years, interjected comments, applauded and laughed with great familiarity, often before the funny lines were said. The effect was the air of a familiar gathering listening indulgently to the familiar letters of a beloved black sheep.

Jerry Adler, the harmonicist player, in a Hollywood tan and dark glasses, sat in a corner of the stage, fittingly making a huge panel meant to flash the title "Unlabeled Explainer," an appropriate moments. There had been a problem, he told the audience: "nobody wanted to

play Nixon. In the evening, malar played him—doctrinated and wringing laughter. He was assisted by two American actors, a Dean and a Helen. They all wearing street clothes, no make-up, and looked Anglicised. Haldeman in three-piece suit and bow tie. Afterward, Wanamaker's reporter he was the best of the best. He had been there that it might turn out bore, but he was now a serializing it.

A retired United States sign service officer said had come to the show. He wanted to test the tapes on himself. See drama it created had not his opinion. He still the affair highly improve. American publisher in London for three years if the production had made tapes come alive: "It's difficult to get the humour printed page." But an American resident he five years said that she had been laughing. "It's not a sport," she maintained. "An actor who had play of the narrators said I found the tapes terribly to read, but when he began the lines aloud, he had to have insights. Doing that had been a bit like Clive Evered. "You do it because

Inflation note: Those in pennies, from the days people could count to 12, the scale under the *Arch* Charing Cross or Sp. Sp. charts tell me that old pennies are increasingly passed for 2p pieces, so out.

# Scotland

## a Special Report

### Strong case for more freedom

by Ronald Faux  
Scottish Correspondent

Over the past year a clear and strengthening sense of optimism has grown in Scotland weathering the gloom emerging elsewhere in Britain. True, the old divisions survive. Unemployment and a sense of decay persist in the west central region and there is a sparse living to be had along the western coast and parts of the Highlands, while booming affluence reigns in the east.

But the signs suggest that these historic patterns could change. There has been a sudden, and to Scottish eyes heartening shift in the old economic scenario in which a shift caught by the Home Counties turns to pneumonia north of the border. Indeed, Scotland has in certain areas been wrestling with what Mr. Heath labelled "the problems of prosperity". House prices around Aberdeen and Inverness have risen dramatically to metropolitan levels.

The Scottish Council (Development and Industry), casting into the future, declares with confidence that the potential for growth has rarely been greater. Future decline should be less and compensated for by new growth elsewhere in the economy. Excluding oil which covered 60 per cent of the Scottish coast, will benefit the country richly with contracts for the extensive engineering work involved.

But North Sea oil is not the solitary anchor for development, although it has brought prosperity, although without it the future would not look so assured, neither would the sense of nationhood be so intense as it has now become. The huge difference between the fortunes of the Clyde region with much old and inadequate housing, and the Forth, plumply prosperous and middle class, must be redressed.

There are other disparities. There is a smaller middle class and average salaries are substantially lower than in England. In the west particularly there is a record and reputation for volatile labour relations, and recent news has done little to dispel this image. Politically, the reputation is one of unyielding defence of entrenched positions by both the main parties although the sudden popularity of the Scottish National Party has shaken this attitude vigorously.

Neither the Labour Party nor the Conservative Party can at present afford to be complacent or arrogant with

the SNP vote standing at 633,000 and growing now among the less radical voters. The party has returned seven MPs, several from areas affected by oil development, perhaps the strongest indication that the more potential of the North Sea is realized, the stronger the claims for self-government or at least for a positive degree of home-based control over Scottish affairs.

There have been several important debates and inquiries within Scotland over the past year which will affect the future of the country in various ways. Some may seem contradictory. There has been the reorganization of local government—one year behind England—and the elections for control of the new regional and district councils.

The elections ran much to form with Labour returned in firm control in the west, the Conservatives in the mainly rural heartlands and a good sprinkling of independents in the north. The nationalist support held up even though the party did not enter the local elections with anything like the vigour they used to fight the general election.

Added to this major reform of local government which streamlined more than 420 old areas into nine regional and 53 district councils with "most purpose" authorities in Orkney, Shetland and the Western Isles, has been the ceaseless debate on the constitution.

The parties differ also in their thinking about the shape and degree of devolution and there is some concern about how an assembly, particularly if it was elected directly, would fit into the newly reorganized local government system which would already contain regions of Strathclyde proportions with powerful voices in their own affairs and a spending power of about £300m a year.

The other major argument in Scotland has been over the proposals to build giant concrete production platforms in a beautiful corner of the Highlands held "inalienably" by the National Trust for Scotland. The issues raised at the inquiry have somehow crystallized the wider anxiety over the future of the region.

Once more the profit-conscious outside world was moving in to exploit a natural resource—this time the deep, sheltered water of Loch Carron—and there were shades of history being re-

peated when the last Government began to draw up special powers to exploit the oil reserves as speedily as possible in the broad interest of the whole British nation.

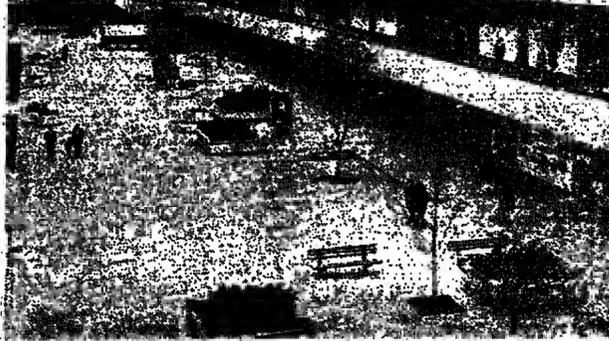
Everyone seems to agree that once the oil industry has moved into the Highlands they will never be the same again. True, the new industrial zones are small and occupy a fraction of the coastline and countryside, but their arrival could be unsettling and inflationary for established industry.

Forestry, fishing, distilling and woolen manufacturing would be robbed of workers, and the lucrative tourist industry would be given a black eye, although at the moment it was argued that tourists would actually want to come and watch the 600ft platforms being built. It remains to be seen whether the planning and the development for the oil industry goes ahead with the wisdom and pace which mitigates the worst effects of putting a new industrial heart into an essentially rural body.

While the Drumblair battle goes on (the National Trust intends to carry its opposition to Parliament if Mr William Ross, the Secretary of State, Scottish Office, gives permission for the development to go ahead) a rash of oil-related developments has emerged suddenly and spectacularly on the Clyde in Argyll. The wealth and the jobs these sites create could help to ease the chronic unemployment in the Clyde valley.

But even without benefit of oil Scotland has achieved steady, overall development of its basic industries which range from building ships, distilling whisky and refining fuel to attracting tourists. Scotland's new towns are helping to provide better housing and jobs. The country has its own vigorous financial institutions, half a dozen excellent universities and a distinctly Scottish legal system. Many would argue that Scotland already holds the basic cards to justify greater independence.

The Scottish Council produced a strategy for the future which sets some immediate goals as markers towards prosperity. Solve the unemployment—among the worst pockets in Britain—and stop emigration of gifted Scots by providing opportunities at home. Plan carefully in land use and developing natural resources, maximize potential and minimize destruction. Two years ago much of this would have sounded wishful piety; no longer is this so.



Views of four Scottish cities. Left: George Square, a popular Glasgow meeting place.

Top left: Princes Street, Edinburgh. Above: the Overgate redevelopment, Dundee.

Top: workers at Point Law, Aberdeen.

## I will give a healthy transfusion

Politics have recently been asked: "Could they go it alone?" and the picture in-ferred rude observation. Finlay Currie of a Scottish Labour Party, eyed, anyone in the picture appeared on the front of a National Party and ferocious Scottish Punch, with a vast array of bright hopefuls doing well at the expense of party backs-

and old faithfuls in Tory and Labour seats. The Economist view was even more direct: a Scottish Tory Party which sat in the House of Commons like a feudal remnant, and a Scottish Labour Party full of backwoodsmen, some of whom had not even left the forest. Yet they sought to perpetuate every policy that held Scotland back.

Oil, more than any new blood, will bring the most healthy transfusion to Scottish politics. Whether the motive is self-interest or relief, it has caused the people of Scotland to think about the potential of their country in new and optimistic terms.

Oil, more than any new blood, will bring the most healthy transfusion to Scottish politics. Whether the motive is self-interest or relief, it has caused the people of Scotland to think about the potential of their country in new and optimistic terms.

### Estates in lairdly isolation

They might well look around parts of Glasgow and wonder what 20 years of socialism has brought to the crumbling tenements. Similarly, large private estates standing in lairdly isolation shine as extreme symbols of property-owning democracy.

During the last general election, both the Labour and Tory parties lost ground to the Scottish National Party, and 40 Scottish seats are now held by Labour, 21 by the Conservatives, seven by the SNP, and three Liberal.

If the oil finds, have caused the Scots to pay more attention to the political system which rules them, it has also obliged the politicians to look to their own futures. Scotland has a healthy representation at Westminster, having 10 per cent of Britain's population and more than 11 per cent of parliamentary seats.

One of the recommended styles of devolution proposed by the Kilbrandon commission would set up an elected Scottish Assembly but would abolish the Secretary of State for Scotland's office and reduce the Scottish representation at Westminster.

This is a formula which has not been overwhelmingly welcomed by Scottish political organizations, which now give an impression of agreeing, albeit grudgingly, to handing over the reins, provided that the coach wheels are removed.

### Devolution said to be correct

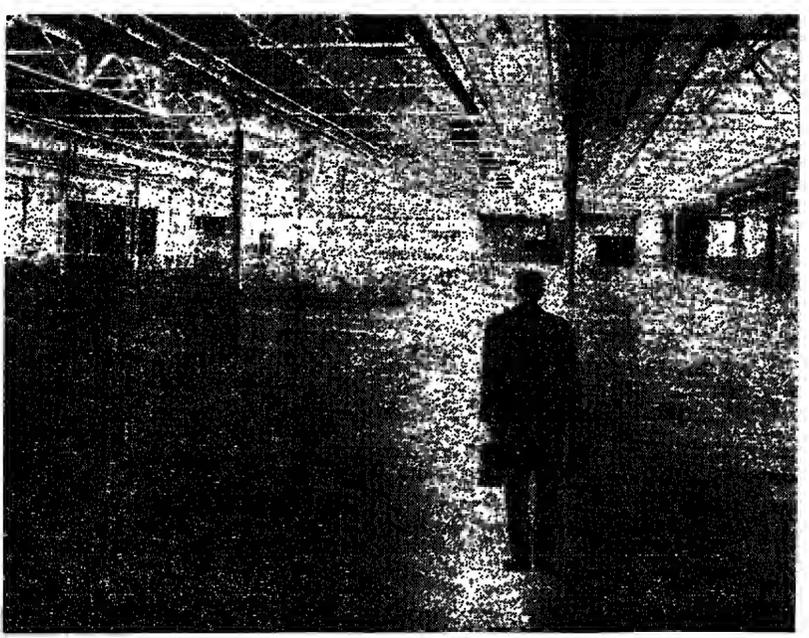
The Scottish Council of the Labour Party resolved that devolution was a correct idea, possibly with a directly elected Scottish Assembly as the best way of achieving it. The Government's recent discussion document is no more explicit, and amounts to no more than a slight hiccup of the original Kilbrandon Report on the Constitution—a most thorough piece of work produced four and a half years after it was commissioned.

What concentrates the attention of established politicians in Scotland so thoughtfully upon devolution is the increasing support for the SNP, which has, perhaps unfairly, cornered the kudos for pressing the case for devolution. But behind all the fervent rhetoric about what an independent Scotland could achieve lies the uncertainty of breaking up the United Kingdom after 207 years of parliamentary union at a time when Britain is starting to "think European".

Voters for the SNP may not be thinking in terms of unqualified separatism when they mark their crosses, but that is what they are voting for. In the past two years the SNP has tried to project a responsible approach to Scottish problems, and the arguments which it has put forward have been given credence by the oil discoveries. Previously it was debatable whether the amount of cash moving south across the border to the Exchequer in revenue earnings and taxes equalled the tide flowing north. The party claims that the country earns more than it receives from Whitehall, and their arithmetic has often proved different from that of other people but accurate. But it has left no doubt among even those mildly inclined towards nationalism that an independent Scotland would indeed be a wealthy nation, self-sufficient, and quite as relevant as Denmark and Norway, both of which have smaller populations and fewer natural resources than Scotland.

Indifference to real problems. Some Highlanders share the fear, however, that oilmen and land dealers will become the modern stag hunters and sheep breeders. To them, both have become symbols of English indifference in the real and deep-rooted problems of Scotland. Perhaps significantly, it is in the areas affected by oil development that the SNP scored their biggest successes at the general election. Mrs Winifred Ewing defeated Mr Gordon Campbell, the Conservative Secretary of State for Scotland, in Moray and Nairn. The party also secured the Western Isles, East Aberdeenshire, Banff, and Dundee East—which have all been, or are to be, affected by oil industry developments. The Nationalists made oil the key of their last campaign, and the strategy has proved right. But even in central Scotland, the Labour Party were able to win back Govan from a popular SNP candidate by little more than 500 votes on a high turnout. This is the kind of mood which the opposing parties will not change by invective against the SNP. An independent Scotland is a far, far distant dream, but a Scottish Assembly with much more control over economic affairs, industrial development, and the exploitation of oil is a realistic and fair demand. R.F.

## Could space ever be Scotland's scarcest commodity?



The Scottish oil boom is still in its infancy. In some areas its effects are still to be felt, but in ten years time the story could be very different. If you have an interest in obtaining or disposing of office or factory space in the key areas of Scotland, now could be the time to move. From our offices in Edinburgh we are in touch with important clients with space to buy, sell or lease. If you are planning ahead we look forward to helping you, while choice is still to your advantage. It is all part of our expanding service in Scotland.

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Industry

Confidence comes after long decline

by Maurice Beggott Industrial Correspondent, The Scotsman

The weeds no longer grow on derelict shipyard slipways on Clydeside. The river which gave birth to the second city of the Empire is beginning to come to life again and derelict slipways are at something of a premium.

The oil engineering companies are taking more than a passing interest in the heartland of Scottish industry and with their coming to the Clyde confidence has broken through in Scotland.

Oil, not one drop of which has been landed and responsible for at most 15,000 jobs, has provided the catalyst to lift the whole of Scottish industry out of 50 years of decline.

The oil search off Scotland's north-east coast has produced a classic case of talking the market up with Scottish industry growing faster than any other region of Britain and an unemployment rate dropping faster than the rest of the country, although admittedly from a higher level.

The three-day week crisis at the beginning of the year proved the new found dynamism. Scottish industry managed to keep going with far fewer layoffs than in England. There were a higher number of dispensations for firms engaged in oil work, but the numbers involved in oil did not match the disparity between Scotland and the rest of Britain.

Unemployment patterns in Scotland have shown a similar trend for well over a year. Unemployment is now dropping significantly in Scotland while in the rest of the United Kingdom, on a seasonally adjusted basis, it is actually rising. In recent Confederation of British Industry surveys, Scottish businessmen have consistently shown higher business optimism ratings than those in other parts of Britain.

In a country which has suffered regularly twice the national average unemployment rate and has always been hit first by a downturn in the British economy, and which has taken longer to recover, the new-found confidence is a novel experience.

Oil is the great growth industry, but the Scots are well aware of its fairly short lifespan in home waters and are determined to compete in a world market context.

Many Scottish firms have approached it slowly and methodically, either building on existing technology or buying in experience.

The spectacular platform yards at Nigg Bay on the Cromarty Firth, Ardersier on the Moray Firth, Methil on the Firth of Forth and Ardyne Point on the Clyde are the visible signs of the confidence that is little by little spreading across the country that are providing the real success stories and providing the basis for the buoyancy in the Scottish economy.

Firms like the specialist foundry in North Ayrshire which diversified from golf club heads to castings for underwater grabs; the Strathclyde firm which studied the market for pipework and found that the opportunities required a complete new factory; or the small joinery firm which won over a year's work building rig furniture.

There is, however, a certain uneasiness about the boom, which has started in the energy crisis, government cutbacks, the coal strike, the three-day week and a series of damaging strikes which have hit supplies such as cement and fuel products. One businessman admitted to me: "I know it's real, but I can't help looking at the order books regularly just to make sure and I have this irrational feeling that if we slow down for a moment the whole thing will grind to a halt."

The realities are such that many Scottish industrialists are becoming increasingly worried that even Scotland's high unemployment rate will be insufficient to counter the influx of industry following the oil boom, never mind Scotland's continuing attraction as a base for European Community markets for United States firms.

For example, there are already plans on the table or about to be lodged for enough new refinery capacity in Scotland to meet the entire British market. On top of this there are three large chemical projects, at Ardersier (cellulose smoking mixture), Grange-mouth (resins), and Peterhead (fertilizers) with a number of other strong possibilities.

Not all these projects will receive planning consent—there is growing opposition to projects mooted for the environmentally sensitive areas of the North of Scotland—but

over those which will go through will stretch the already overburdened construction industry.

Scotland's traditional industries—steel, shipbuilding and heavy engineering—all have expansion and modernization plans in progress and show higher than average confidence. Although the steel industry will suffer 6,500 job casualties in the British Steel Corporation 10-year plan, there is confidence that it can be done without redundancy and in any case there are indications that BSC may bring forward an initial stage of its long-term plans for Hungerston on the Clyde beside their new ore terminal, perhaps with participation from the private sector.

The private sector is known to be interested in other parts of Scotland, with the creation of scrap, direct re-rolling using associated gas from the Scottish oilfields is beginning to look economically promising.

Shipbuilding, admittedly with the cloud of nationalization in its background, has rarely looked healthier. Order books will take most yards through 1976 and two of the three big yards on the Clyde are moving quickly into oil-related diversification.

Scott-Lithgow on the Lower Clyde have orders for supply boats for the North Sea, but the most interesting development is an association with IHC of Holland to build drillships. Yarrow, which became one of the best decorated British naval yards last year, has just bought the neighbouring Barclay Curie ship-repair yard, partly for further fitting-out space and partly for diversification into oil engineering.

Most of the heavy engineering firms which survived the closures of the 1950s and 1960s are now committed heavily to North Sea oil. With only a handful of platforms actually ordered to date and fewer than 100 on order, the production equipment stage, the benefits are only now beginning to flow, but most companies have unused land available and, at the least, tentative plans to use it.

The electronics industry was one of the great hopes of the Scottish economy in the 1950s, when a clutch of the biggest American names set up in Scotland—Honeywell and Burroughs. The honeymoon with electronics ended in 1971 as world-

wide recession hit the industry, but it is now regaining lost ground.

The most spectacular is the Honeywell decision to equip its Newhouse, Lanarkshire, plant to produce the big 6000 and 6025 series, but native firms like MESI, based near Edinburgh and producing security systems, are beginning to take off internationally.

One of the main reasons for the health of Scottish industry is that the continuous restructuring which has been going on since the Second World War is now paying real dividends. Many incoming companies which began in a small way have grown steadily and acquired research and development departments. Some of these are now self-generating.

In 1973, the government-backed Scottish Industrial Corporation, which has 30 million sq ft of factory space built since 1936, had applications for nearly four million sq ft, a good deal of which came from its own tenants. The corporation's early 1974 programme of inquiries, but the demand is now growing rapidly back towards 1973 levels.

The most satisfying trend is that Scotland's job-hunters from the Scottish Council for Development and Industry to council development officers—are now concentrating on seeking high value work and are even questioning openly the wisdom of allowing a community proliferation of platform builders whose operations will last only 15 years at most, but place an intolerable strain on labour and the infrastructure.

Another significant development is the government decision to shift the Offshore Supplies Office headquarters to Glasgow. The move, partly a political backlash from the Nationalist successes at the general election, has already had an effect on the economy. Mr. K. Shand, one of the leading pipe-coating firms, has taken a leap from the OSO move and has set up its European headquarters in Paisley.

The change of top-level white-collar jobs has always been a problem in Scotland and in west central Scotland in particular. Further moves in this direction could do more to bring the self-generating economy back to the Scottish economy than giant oilfields in the North Sea.

Oil

Benefits for Britain first

by Roger Vielvoye Energy Correspondent

Towards the end of next summer British Petroleum is scheduled to start pumping oil from its Forthies field into the Scottish shore terminal at Cruden Bay, north of Aberdeen. By the end of 1975, output from the field should reach a daily figure of 250,000 barrels and by 1977 peak production of 400,000 barrels a day is planned.

The amount of tax BP will have to pay on these valuable barrels is still under discussion with the Government, who are anxious to secure more than just revenues from taxation. The Government is committed to public participation in the North Sea oil discoveries which it seems will mean a minimum state holding in any successful exploration group of at least 51 per cent.

While these delicate matters are still under negotiation with the companies that have made the major discoveries in British offshore waters, the question of Scottish demands for a direct share of the wealth flowing in from under the stormy northern seas is deliberately being played down. But even before the first barrels have been landed, Scotland is receiving real benefits in terms of industrial development and job opportunities from the discovery of oil, but at the same time is facing the host of problems that enforced and rapid industrialization can have on established rural and urban communities.

The latest Government estimates, based on the conservative forecasting of individual oil companies, is that by 1980, oil fields in the North Sea should be capable of supporting annual production of between 100 million and 140 million tons a year, which would make Britain self-sufficient in crude oil and even provide a small surplus that could be exported or used as a feedstock for a large-scale expansion of the petrochemical industry.

There is no doubt that the oil exists. The only possibility is that the worldwide shortage of materials and labour may prevent the offshore service and engineering industries from getting the oil ashore according to the national timescale. On the basis of the discoveries that have already been made in the North Sea,

a minimum of £1,500m must be invested in production facilities and a further £1,000m in operating costs.

But at the present rate of inflation these figures seem extremely optimistic. The companies' calculations that it takes £1,000 of investment to bring one barrel of oil to the surface in offshore engineering is running well above international levels and reality there is talk of this figure reaching £1,500 per daily barrel, and eventually £2,000 per barrel.

A large proportion of the spending will be channelled through the ports along the north-east coast of Scotland with Aberdeen taking the lion's share. Earlier this year the North-East Scotland Development Authority (NEDA) estimated that more than 500 companies were involved in one way or another in the oil and associated industries. Just over 200 were directly connected with the industry and most had 300 were reaping the least direct benefits of the developments.

According to NEDA, which was set up in May, 1970 by the local planning authorities in the city of Aberdeen, and the county of Aberdeen, Banff, Kincardine, Moray and Nairn, to promote development in the area, the 200 companies directly involved in the oil industry employ about 4,000 people. Most of the employment is concentrated in Aberdeen, but other centres of population up and down the coast, such as Peterhead, are now beginning to feel the benefits in terms of increased job opportunities.

NEDA's breakdown of the types of employment that the oil industry has stimulated in Aberdeen shows the extent to which the service and supply companies dominate the picture. According to NEDA there are 27 oil exploration company bases while nine oil rig operators have set up in the area. Thirteen shipping and 11 diving service companies are established but there are 102 specialist service and supply companies and 50 general service and supply organizations.

At present most of the business being done by the companies concerns the increasing exploration effort. But at the top of the list of the six boom in production plat-

form building has demonstrated, the greatest potential employment lies in developing skills and expertise needed for the exploration of oilfields that are four times the size of those in the Drumblair controversy. The problems of building massive structures, but bulk of the equipment to be installed on the platforms can be manufactured under normal factory conditions. From Scotland's point of view it is important to have the ability to provide not the services needed by the industry but the products hardware is established.

During the next two decades the development of offshore oil reserves in all parts of the world will be of major importance and once needs of the North Sea other British offshore waters are satisfied, manufacturers of equipment will have a global market for their products.

The Government's pre-review of its North Sea policy could provide benefits for Scotland. The Department of Energy does not look favourably on oil companies' original plans to export most of the quality North Sea crude to the Middle East. Some imports of high quality crudes will be necessary to ensure the balance of products. British oil refineries there is a growing feeling within government departments that North Sea crudes must all be refined in Britain and exported in the form of products—a policy which would add considerably to the value of the oil—or as a feedstock for an onshore petrochemical industry.

This type of policy is already being pursued by major oil-producing nations in the Middle East. So far new refinery projects for Scotland have been approved for the basis of using imported North Sea oil. The developments mooted for the 1980s area were originally scheduled to use imported oil but could be altered to use indigenous crude other refineries and petrochemicals will have to be developed. Scotland must be at the top of the list of the six boom in production plat-

Communications

Trucks and tourists battle for roads

by Frank Walker

It is easy to criticize road building in Scotland as too little too late, but that would be rather glib. The fact that the first length of motorway in Scotland, the nine-mile Hamilton by-pass, opened only eight years ago was not entirely bad, because the delay gave time to think again

and for a substantial upgrading.

If things had started a decade earlier Scotland would have had its network sooner but to a lower standard, the prime example being the highway between Glasgow and Edinburgh, which is motorway but for the miles between Newhouse stretch, first to be

built and, in due course, to be improved.

In the last eight years Scotland has acquired 117 miles of motorway, and the total length of dual carriageways is 162 miles at present. At the opening last month of the latest section of the Glasgow-Shirling M8, the government minister could boast that you could drive all the way from Dunblane to London on motorway or dual carriageway—admittedly most of it south of the border. The achievements are substantial.

The bulk of the work has been in the lower half of Scotland, where the people are, and it is ironical that a few years back the Government was talking of seeing the completion of the main network and turning its attention to "less urgent" roads north of Stirling and Perth.

Then oil was discovered in the North Sea, and Scotland was beck to square one, with road building lagging years behind traffic needs. It took a long time for anyone, including those in the Government of the day, to appreciate the immensity of the oil discovery's importance, but there is no mistaking it now, as more and more trucks are huddling along roads barely fit for tourists.

A great deal of work is going on. There are 44 major trunk road schemes in progress, adding up to 80 miles and costing £1.4bn. There are also programmes for more than 80 miles of principal roads, including urban motorway and dual carriageway, at a cost of £277m.

Some of the schemes are going to be delayed because of the 20 per cent cut in public spending. Roads in support of oil exploration are to be excluded, but the difficulty is to define a road as supporting oil. Quite apart from direct routes to the North-east, almost any road contributing to the central network and the North of England is an oil road.

Even the main road strategy in Scotland has been weighted to Glasgow and the West, understandably enough, and the problem now is that oil developments are concentrated in the eastern half. The Labour Government has taken over the "crisis" programme mounted by the Conservatives, and is fighting off the critics asking for more in the same way. There is no argument about improving the A9 from Perth to Inverness, notorious for 20 years which has only a quarter of its length every one of its 1.7 miles and many more twists than that.

Under present plans the A9 is being upgraded to Inverness and the 20 miles beyond to the Cromarty Firth, but only a quarter of it will be dual carriageway, the bulk being a single 24ft. carriageway. The cost of laying dual carriageway over the whole length is estimated at between £30m and £40m more, and in these hard times the Government has not yet agreed to this.

There are also pleas for dual carriageways on other key roads linking Perth, Dundee, Forfar, Stonehaven,

Aberdeen and Peterhead.

It is estimated that each oil rig has an annual intake of 200,000 tons of goods to go to the bulk of this has to go by road, in some cases to the far north and west. But the initial problem is access to the major ports in the east from the industrial belt of Scotland and the west coast of Scotland.

A ginger group active recently is Transport Action Scotland, combining the AA, RAC, road haulage and bus interests, as well as industrialists. Mr Andrew Lewis, the chairman, who was formerly an Aberdeen shipbuilder said: "One major shortcoming in the roads programme has been the implicit assumption that all major traffic to England would use the west coast route by the A74 from Glasgow to Carlisle."

"A great deal of oil-related traffic from the North-east and Highlands will want a direct route through Perth, the Forth Bridges and the outskirts of Edinburgh, which must have an outer ring road for the heavy, long-distance traffic."

"At present the M8 is overloaded by Edinburgh traffic doubling back on towards Glasgow and down the A74 to reach Carlisle and the M6. The alternative is for traffic to make its way by roads that are not adequate."

"What is needed is dual carriageway on the A1 to Berwick, the shortest route to North-east England."

British Rail is chasing hard after the oil but the heavy bulk traffic that can go "door-to-door". A good example is the siding at Invergordon, recently extended, which receives steel and other heavy goods direct on the site of the M. K. Shand operations.

Old railway property has been redeveloped at Waterloo Quay, Aberdeen, as a store yard for pipes brought up overnight by rail from the British Steel Corporation tube works in Lanarkshire. The picturesquely but unprofitable Kyle of Lochalsh line, threatened with closure for years, has been revived.

The reduced journey times after electrification on the west coast main route from London to Glasgow has benefited other lines linking in at Motherwell and Carstairs. On the east side there is prospect of a four and a half hour service from London to Edinburgh in two years' time—electric but high-speed diesel.

If the Government gives its approval soon, the Glasgow line to Ayr end Largs should be electrified by 1978 at a cost of £28m. The big investment is concentrated on inter-city and trunk freight routes, but the oil areas will undoubtedly benefit. It is unlikely that new lines will be laid through the North, although junction and terminal facilities may be improved. But public opinion is behind British Rail in taking all it can from the lorries, which grow more and more unpopular as they proliferate on roads inadequate for heavy industrial traffic.

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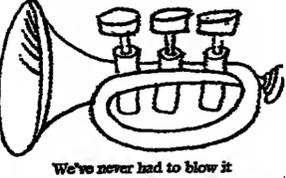
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# Nationalism are major talking points in Scotland today, but there are many more. We portray four cities each with its own problems

## Up Glasgow lets the sunshine in

It endowed with parks and greenery, gallantly over-riding the conditions, is today a change. This, nothing new for Glasgow, as come through the rough example of the manor's co-habitation, the meagre, the infested, over-occupied, on six acres according to an eye-witness. The Corbals, his look down on the lawn, lightened land, the changed-ecology of Glasgow. The city, though a vast area to turn 39,725 acres into motorways, new playing areas, leisure areas, two parts of the building development, two universities, Hillmorehill, and whose campus includes the universities used to the re-educational and of Glasgow, their respective spheres greatly enrich the in- (national) status of the city. The field of medicine at Strathclyde in technology.

The bulldozer bringing to dust and rubble scores of Victorian-built structures, elements that never knew the existence of a bath or a lavatory let alone hot water. Sunshine, the, is at Glasgow, into parts of the city that seemed to live perpetually in a grey, grim and gloomy environment.

And the people seem much happier, just as they do in the city on a sunny day. By 1980 Glasgow, which had a population of one million a few years back, will have 250,000 fewer people, under-occupied.

The formidable task was to replace 100,000 houses which were unfit, or becoming unfit, in 25 years and to be made fit to live in and 25 redevelopment areas were designated for the purpose.

As each crisis is tackled, the city tears itself away from the memory of the last industrial revolution, during which the city depended much on the shipbuilding, building, heavy engineering and the heavy industry which has been made with the provision of a new promenade at Customs House Quay.

Under the 250m, 10-year high-rise plan for Glasgow, to be completed in 1976, 56 miles of motorway and expressways are being provided. Traffic, now, flows more

## Edinburgh: highly rated if a little dry

"Edinburgh", said an interviewee, "is all grand buildings and ladies in large hats. Another said: "Football, Hearts and Hibs." The city means different things to many people. "Mini-skirts" confided another interviewee—a view confirming to many that Edinburgh is always three to four years behind the rest of Britain in matters of ease and style.

So it remains: a place offering widely differing views and feelings.

But one cannot get away from the dramatic skyline. Nowhere will you find a more startling city, full of contrasts with the light glinting obliquely off the stonework of porticoed structures. The castle stands dark and forbidding above Princes Street, overlooking over beautiful gardens permanently secured by that ghastly railway cutting running from Waverley at the east end to the Caltonian Hotel at the west.

No matter how often you go to the city, no matter how long an interval before you return, it is always the same. Yet paradoxically it offers a fresh view that catches the eye and the breath at the same time.

One of the problems of being such an attractive place is that Edinburgh has a great deal to live up to. It is now judged by the highest standards. Yet the city has a sense of complacency which is, unfortunately, Edinburgh rests on history, as if to say: "This is it; take it or leave it."

Although a great deal else happens in the city during the year, the overriding impression one gains, perhaps wrongly, is that Edinburgh lives from one festival to the next. This year, the twenty-eighth festival, will begin on August 18 and run until September 7. The visitors will enjoy it all with gusto or, depending on whether it is a serious opera or a blue fringe on the fringe.

But the Scots themselves, one suspects, will not enjoy it. They have taken it for granted for too long, and repetition has blunted their enthusiasm.

To the visitor, though, Anthony Jones

## Fear that prosperity will spoil Aberdeen

Just three years ago Aberdeen was best known to the outside world for fish, beef, the export of doctors and divines, jokes about thrift, and as the royal gateway to Balmoral. At the time, it should also have been known for a few other things: floral displays which shame Bournemouth, a technical reputation, and an architectural style rooted in Calvinism, like the granite from which it is built, streaked with flashes of romanticism.

These things, for which Aberdeen was known, or should have been known, from fishing to thrift, and divines to granite, are gradually being lost. But to the outside world, and especially the international oil industry, Aberdeen is now the generic term for oil and related developments linked with the North Sea.

"The offshore capital of Europe" is not an image which Aberdeen set out to create, like the "Athens of the north", or the "Scottish Riviera", and there are many Aberdonians who regret the validity of the description. What happened was that in 1967 the oil companies started moving exploration rigs into the northern sector of the North Sea. Aberdeen was the highest and nearest centre for the offshore activities for communications and back-up services.

The exploration started to move into the development phase with the discovery of the giant BP Forties field about 120 miles due east of Aberdeen, in October, 1970. Now 12 commercially viable oil fields have been identified in the North Sea strip between the Forth of Tay and the top of Shetland. Aberdeen remains the best communications centre as well as the pivotal urban concentration for the provision of the whole range of offshore goods and services needed.

The abrupt propulsion of Aberdeen from the status of an important fishing port with an ancient university and a prosperous agricultural hinterland to that of international oil city has transformed its economy.

The 1971 census showed a reversal of the traditional outflow of people from the area. Unemployment is about 1.5 per cent. Wages, always below the national average, are rising rapidly. Two-way traffic through Aberdeen airport has been growing at a compound rate of more than 30 per cent a year for the last three years. It is difficult to get a night's sleep on less than a week's notice. Businessmen cheerfully hook into hotels at Stonehaven, 45 miles from Aberdeen, and the 2,000 oil executive families and the men from the rigs, retail business is booming.

There is another side to all this. The established industries—fishing and farming and food processing—often cannot match the new wage levels, or are trapped by Phase Three in a way that does not affect the 200 new firms in the area.

House prices rise more rapidly than anywhere else in the country outside Central London between 1971 and 1973, and in the three-bedroom semi bracket, at about £14,000, they are probably the highest in the country.

There is also the problem of the quality of life. Until recently the combination of economics and geography determined the size and shape of Aberdeen. The population of 185,000 was comfortably bunched in between the Don and Dee valleys to the north and south, and the North Sea and the rising Grampians to the east and the west.

You "go to live" or work anywhere in the city and be going, fishing or sailing within 10 minutes. Your children could go through primary school to a PhD without having to miss a midday meal at home.

All this is threatened. Housing developments are planned down both sides of the Dee valley. And, by Aberdeen standards, there are the beginnings of a building of commuter traffic at both ends of the working day.

The economic problems of prosperity are probably soluble. The special challenge is to solve them while maintaining the quality of life.

Roger Nicholson, The Press and Journal, Aberdeen

## jam, jute and journalism

always had to be done. With the neural spirit of an en has been evicted, Asia and enjoyed a great character, perhaps the world's best set.

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## Expansion of the port to cope with the boom

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## Highlands

### ity and the beast that threatens

the economy is finely balanced. Parts are prosperous, as on Scalpay, Harris, where the manfolk are returning from jobs on the mainland to build homes, families and develop a small and thriving fishing industry on the island. Throughout the north the differences between a stagnant economy and prosperity can be achieved by a handful of jobs.

More than 10 per cent of Highlanders work in primary industries of farming, forestry and fishing which is more than double the average for Britain and one person in five throughout the region lives in a croft protected by the old, and soon to be reviewed, law of crofting tenure. There are 15,000 crofts in the Highlands representing a style of life which earns little but costs less and, therefore, according to the Micaewber theory of economics, should produce happiness.

Crofters occupy a quarter of the land area within the Highlands and a much higher proportion in the coastal districts directly exposed to oil development. They have a considerable stake in the decisions now being taken. The

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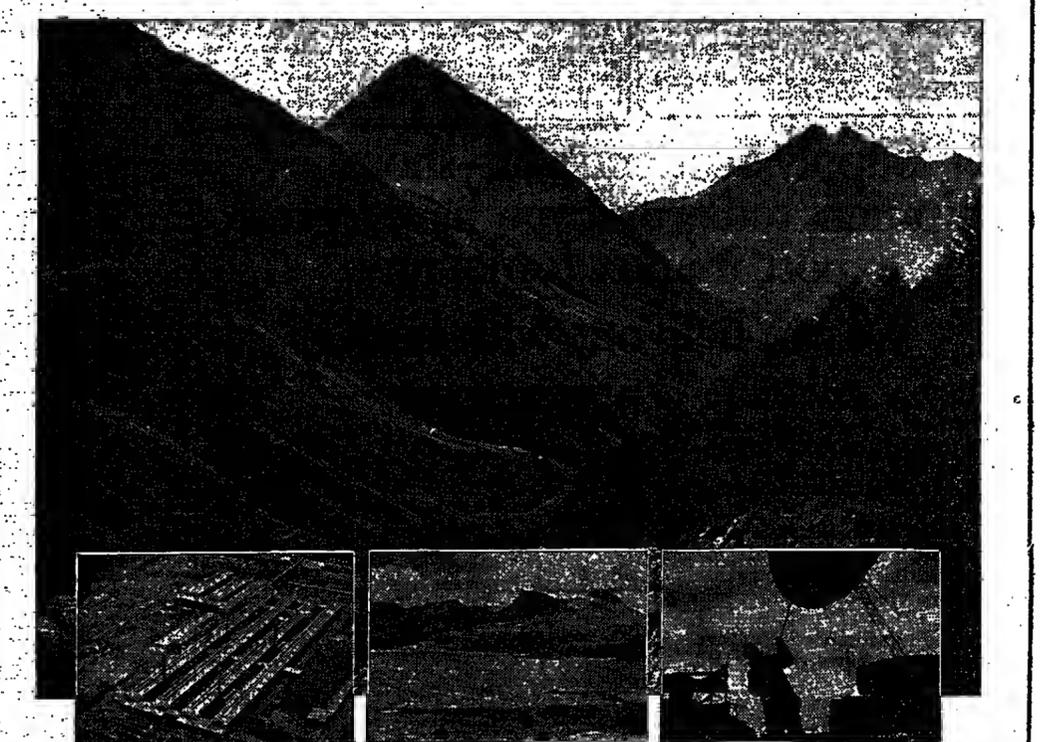
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## Food Living by more than bread alone

by Anthony Jones

Eating in Scotland is not the lottery the southerner tends to believe it to be. You can dine exceedingly well, for instance, in the Malmaison restaurant in Glasgow's Central Hotel. For the price it is first class and well worth the 400-mile trip.

The ubiquitous Chip at the raffish end of the Byres Road, where the Bishops of Glasgow kept their cattle, is a delight; again, well worth the taxi to find it tucked away in a mews.

But it is traditional fare that is worth sampling: porridge, butterscotch, shortbread, Dundee cake, marmalade, neeps (turnips), oat cakes, salmon and herring.

Robbie Burns described porridge as the "chief of Scotia's food", and it is eaten throughout Scotland and in many parts of the world. It is made differently in some places but basically it is oatmeal, though in Caithness, Shetland and Orkney a kind of barley eod berries is used.

For many an early morning traveller on British Rail, porridge has provided a pleasant and warming start to the day. Whether it has properties other than providing a good lining to the stomach is debatable.

My earliest memories are of a pale blue upright box with a picture showing a muscular young man in a kilt heaving some object into the distance. But it was not something with which I had much sympathy. My mother claimed it would do me good, and thus I would grow big and strong. Now I feel much higher and stronger after a dram or two of their other gift to civilization—whisky.

I still eat porridge occasionally—most often in the winter—though I know Scots who cannot face the day without a kitchen table with porridge-drawer. Into this liquid would be poured a little oil to cool. Through the week pieces would be cut and reconstituted in a pot sufficient for those present. Apocryphal or not, it makes a certain sense.

Soaps are another great Scottish dish. Visit a Highland home: indeed visit any Scottish home and the odds are you will be given soup as a starter. Often it is thick

enough to cut, and laden with vegetables of all descriptions. Some of the names are not too appetizing though. Cullen Skink (made from finnan baddock) is not something I would rush to try, though I am assured it is very good.

The Scottish Tourist Board, perhaps to explain some of the more obscure terms and certainly to provoke and encourage the eating of more traditional fare, has been running a "Taste of Scotland" campaign for some months.

Principally for the visitor, the help has enlisted the aid of 300 restaurants and hotels to serve traditional food.

But it is haggis—the national dish—that defeats the rest of the world. No one else has made—though I dare say there are variations in other countries. It is, of course, a source of wonderment to the English, and has led to a stream of jokes and insults about not shooting it out of season and trapping it with a dead bird.

Thousands of words have been written about it; odes have been compiled on it; and there is the famous address to it for Burns Night suppers by Robbie himself. But really the haggis is only a super sausage.

The contents vary, but are basically a cleaned sheep or lamb's stomach bag, oatmeal, chopped onion, suet, lamb's or deer's liver, hulled and minced, stock, the heart and lights of the beast, chopped onion, and with practically whatever one prefers as seasoning.

There is a theory that circulates periodically, that the haggis is one of the noble legacies of France. This can safely be discounted. The composition of the dish disproves the assumption.

But traditional Scottish fare owes a great deal to other Celtic countries. Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Brittany have much in common: a similarity of language, cultural heritage, and food. There is little to choose between barm brack from Ireland and the Selkirk bannock of Scotland or the Morlaix brioché of Brittany, while the buttery rowies of Aberdeen are similar to the French breakfast croissant.

Cots of meat, sweets, vegetables, game and poultry and fish are all prepared and cooked differently from the English style. And contrary to expectations, the Scots are not great meat eaters, in spite of the excellence of their beef and mutton. From personal experience I can touch for the excellence of their baking and cake-making.

A friend who married a Scots girl told me that his mother-in-law, though a great baker, was hopeless when it came to roasts and the like. After just one more disastrous meal he was moved to say that "man could not live by bread alone." Nevertheless their national ardor is something to be enjoyed.

## Drink A whisky strong on mystique

by Iain Crawford

Lord, grant guid luck tae the Grants. Likewise eternal bliss. For they should sit among the great.

That's what a dram like this. So runs an old Speyside prayer. Like many an invocation inspired by Highland whisky it is not too precise, and this is just as well. Speyside, cradle of the whisky industry, is Clan Grant territory, and the whisky business is full of them. There can hardly be one of the 30 or so distilleries in Strathspey that has not had a Grant on the books at one time or another, and there are plenty with Grants on the board.

Mr Len Grant is one of these. A bright-eyed man with a country complexion, with a shrewd wit and a canny air, he is one of the 30 or so who lives 400yd from the two distilleries that are his prime concern, Longmorn and Benriach. You would say he has been all his life in the whisky business with his knowledge of the final malt whisky, but the way it is true. He began at Longmorn in 1921 as an office boy for the munificent wage of 12s a week.

But, being the man he is, he could not be content with a salary in that, and he spent 30 years being a banker and returned to his native Speyside in 1951. "Thirty years as a banker," he says, "taught me to look at both sides of a pound note." Now, as a director of the oldest whisky company, The Glenlivet Distillers, he looks after the two distilleries. "I keep a tidy ship," he says, and the company chairman maintains that a great drink is its own reward. "This is why the Highland distiller bristles uneasily at the word 'blend'." He has no wish to be associated with anything as plebeian as grain whisky except, economically, and he would like you to remember that his contribution to the whisky world gives Scotch its mettleless flavour.

And, matchless it is—though not for want of trying. All over the world other chemists have been labouring for 50 years or so to match the cunning in the Highland glens. What is called Scotch is made in Holland, Spain, South America and Japan, to name but a few countries—and the Japanese even go to the length of importing malt whisky and incorporating

it in their imitation to give it flavour and substance. The claim on the label that this is "Scotch from Scotland" is a lie.

Mr Iran Straker, chief executive of The Glenlivet Distillers, knows that the future of the whisky industry, like the past, lies in blends. "But one of the great things about malt," he says, "is that here we fear no competition from anywhere else in the world. It is a unique drink, unique to Scotland, and it cannot be copied in any way. The Glenlivet can come only from The Glenlivet distillery. It is a 'chateau-bottled' product, the product of just one distillery."

Glenlivet celebrates its 150th anniversary this year. It was the first distillery to take out an official licence back in 1822 when the Government was trying to control the smuggling from the glen to the Lowlands by licensing the oldest distillery in the business. The Glenlivet has never lost its grip on the market as the aristocrat of whiskies. Now the first distillery has grown to five, and the company also has a blend of its own, Queen Anne. The five distilleries make 4,500,000 gallons of whisky a year, and are in a strong position to meet the growing demand for malt whisky, which is increasing all over Europe. "I'm all though we still have to make the Americans understand about malt," Mr Straker said more in sorrow than in anger.

"Unlike blended whisky," he says, "there is enough profit in malt to promote it properly. To advertise it to some good measure, public relations." The brand making boys will have to exert themselves to improve on the copy accredited to the poet, James Hogg, *The Ettrick Shepherd* in 1827: "Give me the real Glenlivet, and I will believe I could make drinking today out of sea-water. The human mind never tires of Glenlivet, if a body could just find out the exact proper proportion, and quantify that might it be drunk every day, and keep to that, I verily trov that he might leave forever, without dying at all, and that doctors and kirk-wards would go out of fashion."

So a century and a half in the mere of beginnings, a drop in the total toddy of time.

## New Towns Year of doubts and delays

by Maurice Saggott

The Scots have never been sure whether they really like New Towns. The zealous use of colour and the lack of the corner shop often put moving to a New Town on the same level as emigrating.

No one disputed that Scotland's six New Towns were the key growth points in the country and an essential prop of the economic restructuring of the Scottish economy—until this year. The New Towns, or at least the four in the west—East Kilbride, Cumbernauld, Inverclyde and Stonehouse—are now threatened with an enforced slowdown and if the planning team of the government-sponsored West Central Scotland Plan have their way, an indefinite postponement of Stonehouse.

In a report published two months ago after three years' work, the west central Scotland planners concluded that despite the encouraging signs from Scottish industry and the advice of oil development, the West Central Region will continue to decline.

From this basic hypothesis, which has been fiercely criticised, they have questioned the case for a New Town at Stonehouse and have recommended concentrating resources on improving the environment of Greater Glasgow and industrial north Lanarkshire, increasing their attraction to industry.

Their plan has been enthusiastically received by many of the local authorities in the area who have seen so much mobile industry concentrate in New Towns, and particularly by the towns nearest Stonehouse, which originally wanted to expand their boundaries.

Construction work has not yet begun at Stonehouse and because of the reorganisation of local government, decisions on the provision of major services such as sewers and roads have been held up.

East Kilbride Development Corporation, which has almost completed the development of East Kilbride, has produced an outline plan for the New Town only six months after its designation by the last government, but the corporation is still too well aware that it can only be deferred. Some delay is almost inevitable because the West Central Scotland Plan has to be discussed jointly between the new local authorities, only elected in May, and Mr William Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland.

The combined East Kilbride and Stonehouse Development Corporation has fought back hard and an intense publicity campaign has been mounted on the basis of its highly successful record in East Kilbride. It maintains that the assumptions of the West Central Scotland Plan about the economic future of the region are false and that to spread resources thinly among competing local authorities would not make the necessary impact.

It points out that to redevelop effectively would take decades because of the difficulties of acquiring land, moving industry and finding sites for a new town. It also says that Stonehouse is under way. East Kilbride is also now making a profit and the combined corporation believes that Stonehouse could be financed without State resources to new public funds.

East Kilbride was designated just after the war and now has a population of about 70,000. Industrially it has been an unqualified success and last year was attracting, on average, one new industry a week. More than 300 industrial firms have settled in East Kilbride, making six million sq ft of factory space and employing 12,000 out of a total employed population of 30,000.

The success in attracting industry is already spilling over into Stonehouse. Inquiries from international companies. The development corporation is now concerned that the uncertainty over the future of Stonehouse will lose these industries to Scotland.

Mainly because the town is almost complete and most of the facilities are completed, East Kilbride is now coming into a town in its own right. It is attracting an increasing number of owner-occupiers and is well on the way to 25 per cent owner occupation.

A 500m extension to the town centre, due for completion this year, includes department stores for the first time, is rapidly turning East Kilbride into a regional shopping centre.

Glenrothes New Town began life as a community of house workers moving to a revitalized coal-mining industry in Fife based on the new Rothie Colliery. The £26m pit was an economic disaster and had to be closed in 1962. Faced with this setback Glenrothes had to find new industry and was almost too successful with the electronics industry. Since then it has been trying to lose an image of over-dependence on the industry and even today it has one of the highest concentrations of electronics firms in Europe. Population has reached 30,000, which is a considerable achievement for a New Town which did not have a city close at hand from which to take overspill.

One development at Glenrothes which is characteristic of being made by Scottish New Town planners to create a "natural" community is the Balbrinny craft centre. The development corporation has renovated the former stables of the Bal-

birnie Estate as a craft centre.

Cumbernauld in Dunbartonshire has the reputation of being the safest town in Britain because of its system of separating cars and pedestrians. Its design perhaps reflects the fact that it was the only New Town designated in Britain in the 1950s with a policy of banning the car.

The population of 38,000 is more than half way to the target of 70,000 and the annual intake is about 3,000. The original designated area proved too small for the projected population and a further 3,000 acres has been added. One of the main reasons for the extension north of the existing development was a chronic shortage of industrial land. Government policy of 25 per cent owner occupation and a lowering of the density in the new town also meant a greater call on land.

Of all the New Towns, Cumbernauld probably has the best road communications, lying almost at the centre of the central Scotland motorway network.

Livingston New Town is sited where the oil industry began—in the shale oil region of West Lothian. Its first major industry, long before North Sea oil was discovered, was the American oil engineering company of Cameron Ironworks.

With this background it is not surprising that Livingston is making an all-out effort to become a major base for oil support industries. The Government has agreed and has named the New Town as the probable location for the first British School of Drilling Technology. The population of 15,000 is growing annually by 3,000. The Scottish oil boom could not have come at a better time for Livingston, as it has now reached the stage where the major town facilities are being built, housebuilding is reaching a peak and industrial sites are fully serviced.

New Town in north Ayrshire is unique both in Scotland and in Britain as a whole. It is the only New Town on the sea and when designated was the only one with a large existing population. It is also the only New Town where the centre is being built first, the only one building a leisure centre based on a potential as a major resort and the only one in Scotland with a first-class rail service.

The problems of grafting a New Town on to a town with historic connections, and a few buildings dating back to the twelfth century are, however, daunting and although designated in 1967, the development corporation's housing programme is only really getting into gear.

Not least, the problems being coordinated into New Town development into the schemes of two town councils and Ayrshire County Council, which could have resulted in potentially explosive situations.

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# PARLIAMENT ATTACKED

of physical damage or injury the bomb explosion yesterday does not with what the people of Ireland have been for nearly five years at causes the particular outrage is that the attack on the Palace of Westminster could be few more ways of symbolizing of the spirit of orderly represented by Parliament for that reason anyone in the footsteps of Guy can be sure of the maxim which was no y much in the minds of onable for this incident any attack of this ase make it more diffi- maintain the traditional sphere in which parlia- proceedings are con- dition that naturally mind is how security improved. Mr Short the House of Commons that a review of current procedures would begin while that is necessary, be no easy answers. As reminded the House, it seem that "it will ever to devise a completely security system of these

# ISSUES TO BOLSTER NATO

than a year since Dr called for a new Atlan- His speech plunged e into a period of hiter ion that reached a ring the Middle East a few months ago it was imagine that the idea revived. Yet the Nato who meet in Ottawa now committed to pro- something which Mr rign with due ceremony on his way to Moscow. ment will not be the blueprint that Dr Kis- saged. It will be full of es and will tiptoe around British objec- tion of European should, however, be show that the worst of c quarrel is over and lance can move on to a in a sadder, wiser and ic frame of mind. But more has changed than governments. Circumstances are also different. Dr Kissinger's diplomacy in the Middle East has now reached a stage where he can afford to be somewhat less edgy about a European dialogue with the Arabs. Above and beyond

# ABLE FOR FURNISHED LETTINGS

ment's Rent Bill, the Lords, promises a way or the other ost eagerly-contested in the field of hous- sal to give furnished same protection tion and exorbitant furnished tenants may e market on a new ness or alternatively it: there is no certain out but to try it and k in doing so is very e, however, and if the ls many households incomes will suffer. e the furnished sector of s of a kind for fam- y will feel that any r than none. In areas stress as many as one households housing accom- has shown aped to meet sudden needs. A distaste ic of the debate on the k was the tendency of s most strongly in t to welcome rather ate the possibility that es in future would any alternative to the cesses of the council

# urch plate

of Dr M. M. Carey's 6) the following list rtainly incomplete- t have sold plate and t since the Trading eared at Sotheby's on may be of interest. All e sales of plate at Carey's except where icated. Bury St Edmunds, Catedral. Manus- ripts. High Wycombe, Bucks. Kildale, Yorks. beby's (Belgravia) Box- grove, Sussex. Staveley, Derbyshire. Broadstairs, Kent, Paint- ings. Rickmansworth, Herts. Longdon, Staffs. Easthampstead, Berks. Great Marlborough, Bucks. St Agnes, Cornwall. St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. Private sale to V & A-Minster, Kent. Medi- cal carving. Sussex. Broadwater, Sussex. Helms. Wickham, Hants. Oxford. Sussex. Northiam, Sussex. Ramford, Essex. is to sheby's on the 20th of and faculties have been the sale of plate by the Tangmere, Sussex, orkshire, and All Saints, Yorks—the last compris- in five York churches—

# Industrial democracy

From Mr John Pick Sir, Now that the debate on employee involvement in decision-making within industry is joined we must be particularly alert to distinguish between the various proposals made and to assess their true nature. The proposals of the Industrial Labour Party are above a certain size of each company should consist of half the directors should consist of trade union nominees. Any election should be solely through trade union

That was wise then and the same approach would be just as wise today. The main damage that appears up to now to have been done by this incident is symbolic: it would compound that damage if the reaction were excessive. But the attitude of MPs will certainly harden if there is further violence around the Palace of Westminster. That would apply both to security measures there and to policy in Northern Ireland. There is no proof as yet to connect this incident with Ulster, but such evidence as there is suggests that it may have been the work of the IRA. If that is so, it was both a brutal and a self-defeating gesture. At a time when British political opinion is above all bewildered as to what to do for the best in Northern Ireland, and is more ready to consider new and radical departures from existing policy if these seem to be the will of the people there, nothing could do more than such an attack to confirm the convictions that have been held up to now. It serves to strengthen the belief that the IRA are not glamorous fighters for freedom but terrorists employing the weapons of the urban guerrilla. A bomb in the Palace of Westminster is not the best way to encourage political movement in Northern Ireland.

this the alliance is now faced with so many serious problems involving defence, oil, trade, money and political stability that it simply cannot afford the luxury of serious quarrels. It has to survive because it has no alternative. In the past year politicians on both sides of the Atlantic have come to see that grandiose declarations are needed less than a great deal of hard and practical work. This should give the deliberations in Ottawa a cutting edge that will make the proposed declaration both easier to draft and less important. What Europeans should be looking for is not a form of words—though this may be helpful in re-defining relations—but evidence of real interest in cooperation and consultation. There are still plenty of tests ahead, and not only in the Middle East. Mr Nixon, for instance, may have to be restrained from pressing for a quick and unsatisfactory end to the European security conference, and when France takes the Community chair in July we shall see to what extent the style of French policy has really changed.

From Mr Patrick Chapman Sir, Yesterday (June 15), hearing shooting and sirens, I went out into Southampton Row, a line of inter- 'chick' police had been thrown across a column of marchers several hun-

# UN force for Ulster

From Mr E. L. Mallalieu, QC Sir, In your leading article of June 3 you say in effect about N Ireland: "The only viable and realistic alternative to the present situation is a UN force for Ulster." (Or is it suggested that this nation is so bankrupt in intellect that it dumps its responsibility towards Ulster into the lap of the United Nations?) This seems to imply that the UN is good enough for Cypriotes of Cyprus, but not for us. In fact a UN solution is precisely what I have been suggesting for the last three or four years. And when it was proposed at a recent meeting of the Parliamentary Group for World Government—one of the largest and most influential all-party groups in Parliament—is met with what appeared to be unanimous approval. The truth, alas, seems to be that no scheme, however reasonable, emanating from UK will be acceptable to either of the two main communities in Ulster. It is rather than later there will be an irresistible demand in UK for the withdrawal of UK troops. If this were done without replacing them with others, there might easily be a massacre of Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland. There are a few new and workable arrangements which could be made. These would be found in due course by UN. But it is no use UK proposing any of them as "England" (not individual Britons) is a red rag to every wind in every Irish field. The UN is not a force to be used by the Dublin Government to go hand in hand with us as the UN and say, in effect: "We have been involved in Ireland for some hundreds of years and are regrettably convinced that we cannot bring peace to the island. Will you kindly provide an international force to take over the administration of the island, try to keep the peace during and after the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland; and (b) send the usual equivalent of Lester Pearson to explore with every one concerned the sort of settlement which might be acceptable in Ireland?" I believe that if this were done, the UN would find a workable solution. Surely, however true it may be that this is legally a UK internal problem, no one can have much hope now of UK finding a solution for it. The extremists on both sides would find it more difficult to shoot at UN troops than at UK troops. And supplies to both sides would be more easily controlled through UN involvement, than if (as at present) we have to go to the international police work ourselves. We could offer to help UN to try to keep the peace; but to have British troops with them would render the task of UN vastly more difficult. If the UN succeeded, as I think they might, this would be wonderful. If the UN failed, the general world would know just what it means to try to govern Ireland, and would stop talking nonsense about British imperialism as being the obstacle to a settlement. Yours faithfully, E. L. MALLALIEU, 40 Westbury Gardens, Marsham Street, SW1, June 7.

# The Greek regime

From Lord Caccia Sir, I hasten to prolong correspond- ence when the subject cannot be joined. I wrote about means (June 12). Sir Hugh Greene in his letter (June 15) replies mostly about ends and if that were the point which I had raised, I should be obliged to him for his attitude over the change which I should remember. But it was not. To get back on the track may I just say that even when desirable ends have been agreed, the question should still be asked, how these may be achieved? In this case has unilat- eral action by Her Majesty's Govern- ment in cancelling a naval visit at short notice a reasonable chance of being effective in altering the regime in Greece? If not, the next question is whether by consultation with certain groups of nations can be brought together with sufficient sustained will and power to reach the goal which we may want to set our- selves. Until then ineffectual gestures precede our aims in this and other cases by making our credibility, such as it is, should be placed at any time, since failure ex- poses for all to see absence of judg- ment and lack of power. They are the more misguided at a time when we cannot with any semblance of good sense pretend that we are in a position to save Europe by our example. As seen from Europe the obvious question is rather how much longer will others be ready and able to extend us credit so that on borrowed time we may save ourselves from our present political and economic ills. On any reckoning it is not a convincing moment for our Govern- ment to strike postures. GACCIA, House of Lords.

# Help for ratemakers

From Mr J. Hedley Lewis Sir, I have read your article of June 11 with great interest and agree not only with its heading ("Rates mora unpopular than ever") but even more with its final paragraph, Justice

# Police clash with demonstrators

From Mr Richard Lea Sir, It would seem to be worth con- sidering who lost and who gained most in the unpleasant incidents in Holborn on Saturday. The confrontation between police and "students" resulted in injury to police and "students" alike, whilst ensuring maximum publicity for the National Front marchers and their views about recent immigration legislation. The National Front march was directed by the police with a result that violence was seen to be confined to the left-wing/ police confrontation. Clearly the National Front gained most from this episode: nationwide publicity for their cause and a chance to stir back the voters who oppose the National Front by force of contrast an unmerited respectability. The others who might be said to have gained are those at the other end of the political spectrum who are attempting to put across a picture of a totally rotten society upheld by a repressive police force to be met with cries of "Sieg Heil". These people will despise the ability to manipulate the events of Saturday into juicy material for winning over further potential converts. Obviously and regrettably the injured and their families lost on Saturday. But surely those who lost least were the immigrant community "represented" by the demonstrators who so effectively hit the headlines in such a damaging manner. I wonder how many of those demonstrators who took part in the march were able to resist their condemnation of the National Front's attitude towards immigration policy honestly thought through the degree of real support given to the immi- grant community by helping to create a riot situation in central London on a hot afternoon? I fear the National Front membership officer must be fervently thank- ing the "students" whilst the average member of the immigrant community is wishing that he had more control over his self-appointed supporters. Yours faithfully, RICHARD LEA, Flat 10, 16 Northside, SW4, June 15.

# From Mr A. M. Wallwork

Sir, So now the police are on the carpet again. Last 14 labour time we became less critical of their behaviour in an impossible situation and more aware of the left-wing take- over of this country? Yours faithfully, A. M. WALLWORK, 4 James Road, Sutton, Surrey.

# Heart disease research

From Dr Barry Lewis and others Sir, Some 25 per cent of deaths in this country result from coronary heart disease. A public health problem of this magnitude should be countered by the best means at our disposal. The recently-published report to the committee on medical aspects of food policy of the Department of Health and Social Security (COMA), does not in our view fulfil this need. The advisory panel had the formidable task of making the best possible recommendations to the British public to reverse this coronary epidemic. It had two options: it could have declined to make recom- mendations on the grounds that rigorous proof is lacking that any measure reduces the frequency of the disease; or it could have based its advice on available evidence as doctors are compelled to when action is necessary despite incomplete scientific understanding. The panel justifiably took the second option. Three major recommendations were made: avoidance of obesity, reduced intake of saturated fat and sugar. Increased consumption of polyunsaturated fat was thought to be inadequately substantiated as a means of reducing the risk of heart disease. The three positive sugges- tions are unexceptionable but none has been shown to be effective when tested in isolation by controlled clinical trial. Evidence that such changes are beneficial is weaker, in our view, than evidence in favour of a diet in which intakes of saturated fat and cholesterol are reduced and partly replaced by polyunsaturated fat. This modification has been studied in three extensive trials, none flaw-

# Immunity for strikers

From Professor P. S. James Sir, My friend Professor Wedder- burn's letter "Protection under trade union law", published in your issue of June 12, while doing his credit as an expositor, exposes the enormity of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill. Not content with their former immunity to use their members as pawns to enforce demands upon their own employers the unions, through the Bill, now seek to marshal their hordes as puppets to enforce them against other people's employers too. Thus widening the scope of union privilege to damage the economy in pursuance of their own interests. And more- over, Professor Wedderburn points out, the Bill seeks to extend the meaning of "trade dispute" that the field of disruption may even be extended beyond national frontiers. This is for services which are not yet nationalised and in some cases, thanks to the savage cuts last winter on public spending, definitely wageless. This has caused much dismay and anger. It is now that help is wanted, not at some vague future date. Yours faithfully, J. HEDLEY LEWIS, Chairman's Room, County Offices, Lincoln.

# Lone mothers

From Mrs D. C. Hellard Sir, The extracts quoted by your Social Services Correspondent from the Child Poverty Action Group report are disturbing both in the way that unmarried mothers should at all times be free to have their children automatically supported by the state without the father being, apparently, involved in any way. Can this be right? Is there any good reason why such mothers should not be encouraged to identify the father and to seek his assistance? Or is it a matter of principle that unmarried mothers should at all times be free to have their children automatically supported by the state without the father being, apparently, involved in any way. Can this be right? Is there any good reason why such mothers should not be encouraged to identify the father and to seek his assistance? 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GEC gains point in dispute with Price panel

The General Electric Co yesterday won an important High Court decision in its battle with the Price Commission over the interpretation of the Pay Code in relation to profits.

Bank lending and money supply growth reflect tight credit climate

The interest banking statistics released yesterday by the Bank of England, show a further slowdown in the growth of the broad money supply (M3) for the four weeks to May 15.

MONEY SUPPLY

Table with columns for Month, M1, M2, M3, and Percentage change over 3 months (annual rate).

Ship repairers warned of threat to jobs if modernization ignored

Britain's ship repairing industry was told yesterday that without substantial investment in modern and efficient facilities and better marketing, about 2,000 workers might lose their jobs by the end of the decade.

BISPA plans £20m Scottish pellet plant

The British Iron and Steel Producers Association yesterday announced plans for construction of a £20m iron ore pelletization plant on the Ayrshire coast at Hunterston.

Further 10p a share Rolls payout next month

Shareholders in the former Rolls-Royce will receive a further distribution of 10p a share on July 25, bringing the total so far paid out to the company's shareholders to 35p a share, or about £22m.

OPEC decision will cost of petrol

Although OPEC members are describing the settlement as a compromise, it appears for Saudi Arabia, which has championed the cause of lower oil prices against the opposition of the other 11 members of OPEC.

Clerical walkout halts Triumph production line

Production at Triumph Coventry was halted yesterday by a strike of several hundred clerical staff demanding a cost of living threshold agreement.

Metals index at year's low level

Another decline in London Metal Exchange prices helped to push Reuters commodity index to a new 1974 low yesterday.

Senators urging Eximbank curbs

Washington, June 17.—New restrictions on loans from the United States Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) to the Soviet Union and other countries were proposed today by Senators Adlai Stevenson and Henry Jackson.

W's proposed US link es City brokers

A number of American brokerage houses are known to be anxious to set up a more active presence in the Stock Market.

How the markets moved

Table showing market movements for Rises, Falls, and Commodities.

The Times index: 106.77-1.38 F.T. index: 268.0-5.5

Table titled 'THE POUND' showing exchange rates for various countries.

On other pages

Table listing other pages and their topics, such as Business appointments, Financial Editor, etc.

Advertisement for Hillier Parker, Property Advisers, throughout the United Kingdom, Europe & Australasia. Includes contact information for London, Edinburgh, Paris, Amsterdam, Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane.

## Australian dollar devaluation denied

Melbourne, June 17.—Mr Frank Crean Australia's Federal Treasurer, today strongly denied rumours that the Australian dollar was to be devalued. Mr Crean spoke on his return from a meeting in Washington of the International Monetary Fund Committee of Twenty.

The rumours have been circulating in financial and political circles for the past two weeks. Mr Crean said there was no foundation for them, because at this stage it would be an inflationary move and the Australian government's policies were anti-inflationary.

## Pilkington TV project

Pilkington, Britain's only flat glass manufacturer, is to form a new company and invest a further £4.5m at its Ravenhead factory in St Helens, Lancashire, to produce glass for television sets. Formation of the company, Telglass, follows the signing of a technical agreement with Owens-Illinois, the United States glass group.

## Simms £4m complex

Simms Steel Group, the largest steel stockholding and processing organisation in Northern Ireland, has announced details of a new £4m industrial complex which will provide more than 300 new jobs and greatly improve the steel supply position throughout the country.

## STC wins £6m contract

A £6m contract for a new type of undersea telephone cable has been placed with Standard Telephones and Cables by the Italian post and telecommunication administration. The 250-nautical mile cable will link Rome with Palermo in Sicily.

## Russian snub to Farnborough

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

It is now virtually certain that the Soviet aerospace industry will not be present at the international Farnborough air show in September.

The Russians were invited many months ago by the Society of British Aerospace Companies to take exhibition space and to put aircraft in the static park and the flying display, but the latest indication from Moscow is that the invitations will not be taken up.

The only Russians likely to be at Farnborough will be from visiting groups of technicians on the trade display days.

The Soviet Union's lack of interest has greatly disappointed the SBAC, which was

hoping the Russians would show their superonic airliner, the Tupolev TU 144.

It was felt certain that they would want to show their twin-jet Yak 40 airliner, which they have been making a strong drive to sell in the West.

At the rival Paris air show, which takes place in alternate years with Farnborough, the Russians have traditionally mounted a huge display, including their superonic airliner and space hardware.

British aerospace executives remain puzzled by the lack of Soviet interest in Farnborough. The Russians have given no reason so far for their absence.

The most educated guess is that they are reducing appearances in the West until they

have learned fully the lessons of the TU 144 crash in Paris last year.

This spectacular disaster, in front of hundreds of thousands of spectators, has never been explained, but the most likely theory is that the pilot lost control while trying to emulate a flying pattern executed only minutes previously by an Anglo-French Concorde superonic airliner.

The absence of the Russians will not embarrass the SBAC. At least 10 other nations will be represented, and there has been a waiting list for stand space for the past month. Despite this, extra room would undoubtedly be made if the Russians suddenly did make a last-minute decision to appear.

## Tourism figures show 8pc fewer visitors to UK

Hopes for an improvement in Britain's tourist traffic following the General Election and the ending of three-day working were dashed yesterday by the publication of official results by the Department of Trade.

Compiled jointly with the British Tourist Authority, the April figures, regarded as the first month of the 1974 holiday season, show a decline of 8 per cent on the same month last year.

The results reveal decreases in arrivals from EEC member countries at 320,000, compared with 334,000 last year, as well as from America.

This is a blow to tourist industry hopes that a few American visitors would be more than compensated by increases from other countries, particularly the EEC countries.

Far from turning the year's tourist trade prospects upwards, the April results drag the totals for the first four months to almost level with 1973, at 1,455,000 compared with 1,450,000.

## Bristol St changes name in diversification move

By Clifford Webb

The Bristol Street Group, one of the largest automotive distributors in the country, is to be renamed BSG International to reflect the Birmingham-based group's lessening dependence on the motor trade.

Now in more trade, chairman and chief executive, told a special meeting yesterday that only 30 per cent of the group's business was now connected with the motor trade.

Since it started as Ford dealers in Bristol Street, Birmingham in 1913 it had grown to an international group with factories throughout Europe and Britain and a turnover in excess of £100m a year.

Now it was Europe's largest seatbelt manufacturer, the leading producer of caravan lighting in Britain, a major supplier to the North Sea oil industry, a manufacturer of nuts and bolts, giant steel gannets or the building of motorways, and flyovers, and metal finishing specialists.

He said that despite this diversification, the sale of cars and

commercial vehicles would continue to be a key source of revenue. He said: "Despite the projected fall in United Kingdom car sales from 1.7 million last year to 1.1 million in 1974, the big problem remains the inability of manufacturers to deliver the vehicles we need."

"Until we get improved deliveries, we cannot test the true state of the United Kingdom market. The secondhand market is not so buoyant, but even there we have made a substantial reduction in the very large stocks we held earlier in the year."

Vauxhall prices: Vauxhall Motors confirmed yesterday that it had a price increase lodged with the Price Commission. This company is the only member of the "big four" United Kingdom car manufacturers not to have raised prices in recent weeks.

The last round of price rises came in the motor industry, but since then all the manufacturers have suffered much increased raw material and wages costs.

## Research launched on offshore structures

By Our Technology Correspondent

There is an important shortage of data on which to base the design, inspection, monitoring and maintenance of offshore structures around the United Kingdom, according to the Government's Ship and Marine Technology Requirements Board.

"This results in the adoption of unduly large safety factors in order to avoid danger to life; the loss of costly rigs, platforms and equipment; interruption of fuel supplies and also environmental pollution," the board says.

It has launched a research programme to provide data on wind, wave and current conditions, the stability of structures and the response of the structures to these forces.

This is disclosed in a report by the Department of Industry, published yesterday which gives the first reports of the eight government industry research boards set up following the Rothschild recommendations, with their emphasis on the customer/contractor principle, for the direction of government research.

Bessie, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, says in a foreword to the reports that the boards are "one method of increasing the part industry can play in government decision-making."

Total budget of the eight boards for 1973-74 amounted to £28,300,000, made up as follows:

Chemicals and minerals, £3,645,000; the Chief Scientist's board, £2,289,000; computers, systems and electronics, £5,545,000; engineering materials, £3,082,000; fundamental standards, £1,073,000; mechanical engineering and machine tools, £5,532,000; metrology and standards, £3,328,000; and ship and marine, £4,418,000.

(Reports of the Research Requirements Boards 1973, published free by the Department of Industry.)

## France may ally to energy group

Brussels, June 17.—France may decide to associate itself more closely with the Energy Coordination Group, which it boycotted when the group was set up by the European Energy Conference in February. It was reported here today.

These indications came from members of the 12-nation co-ordinating group when it opened a two-day conference.

What is being formed, France fears, it would become a cartel of oil consumer nations confronting the major oil producers.

Informed sources said President Giscard d'Estaing was pleased to see the group, an Atlantic inspired energy group as most of the French administration under President Pompidou.—AP-Dow Jones.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Railways Bill: final act of the national transport farce

From Mr D. F. Taylor

Sir, During the past 20 years there have been many acts of stupidity concerning the running of British Railways but none of these has been so stupid or criminally irresponsible as the Railways Bill summarised in *The Times* on June 13. One way and another it has been quite a week. First we had Mr Wedgwood Benn rejecting charges that the public sector of industry was inefficient, and unprofitable. How anyone could refute this charge against British Rail is beyond my comprehension. British Rail would have disappeared long ago had it been in the private sector.

We then had the TUC calling for a transport overhaul when had British Rail been operated properly under chairman who knew something about the industry, we should by now have had an integrated transport system second to none without recourse to legislation.

The continuation of national transport stupidity week, however, is this Railways Bill. With the country supposedly in an economic crisis we have the Government—it would presumably have been the same under a Conservative Government—initiated the review of rail policy—squandering £900m of public money on a totally unsubstantiated assumption that British Rail cannot be profitable. If, as has been the case for the past 20 years, both the Government and the railway management resolutely pursue a time and again proven wrong policy, it stands to reason what the result will be. The proposals for the 1953/55 Modernisation Plan guaranteed a deficit-ridden future for our railways, and this was apparent to all by 1959 when there was a re-appraisal of the plan.

Then in 1963 we had the

### Telephones rising demand

From Mr G. J. Pocock

Sir, I have much sympathy for Mr Alan (unclear) Zeldin (June 13) in that they are having international telephony recognize that the service is at present we would like to see Demand is rising per cent a year—doubling the size of about every four years makes us vulnerable delays in providing city, for whatever such a rate of growth a strain not only sources but on equipment supply contractors. Two phone exchange central London is 25 per cent. This is obvious to all those who are familiar with services in London.

Other countries similar problem by the high growth outside our country, but obviously affects customers get.

In addition to exchanges in can have been pushed a crash program new exchanges, be coming into service this year and of next, and should real improvement. We up new operators in country, as well pressure of their operators.

Yours faithfully,  
G. J. POCOCC  
Director, General and Maritime Telecommunications  
1 Aldersgate S  
London EC1A

### Invoicing in foreign currency

From Mr C. M. Gysin

Sir, Month after month as I read the slow progress of exports in relation to imports, I wonder how many of our exporters are still quoting and invoicing in sterling. By taking advantage of the strength of the German mark, the Dutch guilder and the Swiss franc, for instance, any weakness of the pound in relation to these currencies would result in an improvement in our balance of trade figures.

In my business we have, wherever sensible, made a point of invoicing in foreign currency for the past 20 years or more, and not once has it worked against us. It may entail a little extra work with our continued close watch on rates of exchange, but it does ensure that our goods are never under-

priced and consequently that the full value of the merchandise is realized.

Initially we changed over to foreign currency quotations as a service, taking on our shoulders the burden of exchange calculations at the same time making our quotations more readily assimilable by our customers, to whom it will appear that there is no disadvantage. Some importers prefer to extract what benefit they can from the rates of exchange, but generally speaking they are more interested in knowing in advance exactly what their purchases are costing them.

Yours faithfully,  
C. M. GYSIN,  
Gysin and Hanson Ltd.,  
22-23 Rochester New Road,  
London SE16 2BA.

### Praise for

From Lord S. Sir, In these government are not yet honour may be due to our country, as well as to the high standards which we ourselves. SELKIRK, House of L

## SRC are urged to back network research

Science Research Council support for research into computer networks could produce significant improvements in the efficiency of design, implementation, management and use of networks, according to a report by the SRC Computing Science Committee.

The authors of the report are convinced that computer networks will play a very important role in commerce, industry and government in the foreseeable future. They recommend that the SRC urgently support network research on a priority basis.

The type of research they feel the council should support falls into five categories.

First, work leading to the development of a general body of theory on the design of networks, as a basis for future improvements in their scope and reliability.

Secondly, work leading to the formulation of protocol and language standards required for the widespread use of networks.

Thirdly, work which advances

### Computer news

understanding of the management problems associated with networks.

Fourthly, work which establishes better ways of measuring the economic importance of networks. And finally, work which advances understanding of the likely social effects of the widespread adoption of networks.

The report says that the SRC should consider connecting its own machines in a network, possibly centred at the Chilton installation. It should also take advantage of any new connections to existing university networks (for example, Southampton to the south-western universities network, or a London installation to the National Physical Laboratory score-and-forward network) that would be profitable.

Finally, work which advances

matics Network via the proposed Post Office packet-switching service should be supported.

"These projects and services are several years behind the (United States) Advanced Research Projects Agency network", it comments, "but will provide opportunities to participate in the early design and definition of user standards."

The European Informatics Network mentioned in the SRC report is at present the subject of a study by two competing bids. One is by a consortium led by CAP Europe and including Synrax, an Italian software house and PA Management Consultants.

The other bid is by Logica, the London consultancy, and its French associate SESA. The EFN will link computers at the NPL in Britain and in research centres in France, Switzerland and Italy.

### Royal Insurance plan

A plan to computerize all the accounting for the business of

the Royal Insurance Group's branches and agencies (excluding North America and Australia), and overseas reinsurance business written in the London market, has been completed for the group by CMG (City of London).

This is described by CMG as one of the most complex computer systems ever developed in the United Kingdom.

The system was designed to cater for current accounting throughout the year in a wide range of currencies, with the facility to generate annual sterling figures for incorporation into stockholders' accounts at the appropriate exchange rates.

The initial feasibility study and systems and programming specifications were carried out by CMG, who also supervised systems testing and implementation.

The programme was written by Royal Insurance staff. The system is now being processed on an IBM 30 Model 158 computer in Liverpool.

Kenneth Owen

## DUNLOP

### 1973 - problems in Europe: progress elsewhere



Extracts from the Chairman, Sir Reay Geddes' speech at the 75th Annual General Meeting of the Company in London on Monday, June 17th.

"During 1973 the loss in Italy was very substantially reduced, but we were concerned about the car tyre market in Europe generally which suffered from persistent excess capacity. Costs rose sharply, particularly of materials whose prices increased faster than the underlying supply/demand situation would have suggested. One exceptional side-effect of this was the most regrettable rubber losses.

But other than automotive, European results were better than in 1972, and Group profit before interest and tax was 4% higher. Working capital was successfully restrained and the Group's gearing was held at its 1972 level.

In the circumstances, the Board felt it appropriate to recommend that the final dividend for 1973 be maintained at 2 1/2p 'gross', making 5p 'gross' for the year.

### The Way Ahead

What is being done to meet the problems of tyres in Europe? Product quality is at a high level; the Denovo tyre and the D.I.P. tyre put us in a good position technically; we have been steadily changing the product and market mix, with increasing emphasis on more profitable replacement and export sales. And there are distinctive developments such as carbon brakes for aircraft. Speedway passenger conveyor systems and Maxaret anti-skid systems for commercial vehicles.

Generally, we shall seek to diversify activities which do not fit in with our longer-term plans, but we are expanding in profitable areas. Significant changes have already been made in the spread and mix of the Group's business; we are becoming more oriented towards profitable products, whilst in geographical terms, we have a better spread of risk in the faster growing areas.

To ensure longer term competitiveness, planned capital spending in the next three years for the Dunlop Group will be about £117 million, of which £36 million will be in the U.K. We expect that internal cash flow will more than cover this.

### Industrial Policy

Even if other countries appear to offer more continuity of industrial policy, more growth and opportunity, Britain ought to remain significant as a market and as a support for Dunlop finance and techniques. So it is important that economic and

fiscal policies provide an invigorating and reliable industrial environment.

A purposeful industrial policy needs to encompass many issues. With low growth of demand, the level of prices, profits and dividends must be such as to generate and attract capital; responsibilities at work should be stressed as much as rights; rewards for effective work must give encouragement to those who lead. Can State shareholdings and centralised planning add to competitive thrust in the private sector where even large companies are often groups of smaller businesses, decentralised for efficiency?

As to employee participation, if the proposal to give trade unions 50% representation on Boards leads to special pleading for sectional interests, then the effectiveness of Boards will suffer. This proposal is no short-cut for real participation built from the shop floor upwards. And can a British trade union represent the views of all employees in an international company?

### Social Responsibility

Industry is also being asked to respond to wider social responsibilities. Conditions of employment in South Africa have been of recent concern. The facts are that all African male employees earn in a standard working week, more than the Poverty Datum Levels appropriate to the locality, and a growing proportion are earning at or above the Minimum Effective Level which is 50% higher.

In the last twelve months, over 200 new jobs for Africans have been provided.

On the wider issues, we support the principles set out in the Watkinson Committee Report and find that Dunlop policies and practices are consistent with them. But if we are to avoid detailed intervention, we will have to show willingness to be accountable. Our pilot 'social audit' is an example. Social responsibility is right. But it is a primary duty to society for a manufacturer to be profitable. Without adequate profits as the means, then the ends, however desirable, cannot be achieved.

### The Board

Since we last met, Sir John Partridge, KBE; Mr. Donal Carroll, and Mr. Jeremy F. Lever, QC, have accepted invitations to join the Board. Mr. D. J. Flander has resigned.

### The Present Year

It is evident that 1974 will be a difficult year. However, since the ending of the three-day week, the level of activity in Britain has picked up well, and with business overseas continuing at a high level, profits to-date for Dunlop activities as a whole are ahead of 1973. Profits of Société Internationale Pirelli have been satisfactorily maintained.

With so many uncertainties, it would be foolhardy to forecast the outcome for the year, but we will make the most of the opportunities and the best of the difficulties.

### Business appointments

#### Averys' new chairman is Mr R. Hale

Mr R. C. Hale, deputy chairman and managing director of Averys, has been elected chairman in succession to Mr W. L. Barrows, who has retired.

Dea Metal has appointed Mr Alan Paterson as a director of its subsidiary, Midland Electric Manufacturing. He will be responsible for home sales and marketing. Mr Gordon Hazzard has resigned from the MEM board to take up another appointment in the electrical industry.

Sir Geoffrey Howe has joined the board of AGE Research.

Mr Francis Holton is now group managing director of Eversley Services and Electronics (formerly Bonachord). Mr Julian Askin becomes vice-president.

Mr Graham Boyd has been appointed southern regional director of Edmondson Electrical.

Mr John Priebe has become a partner with A. J. Fryer & Co. Board changes within the group are announced by Standard Holdings. Mr John Priebe is now group managing director following the retirement of Sir Robert A. Alcock who remains chairman.

Mr David Yonens has been made a non-executive director of Crane Freight Service and Equipment and Imperial Coachbuilders (Bassidon).

Mr F. F. McGuire, general manager and a director of Cochrane & Sons, Sales and Services, Shipbuilding and Engineering, has been appointed general manager and a director of the Dunston Shipyards at Evesham and Thorne.

Mr Angus Murray has joined the board of Newman Industries.

Mr Richard Clark, manager of Avlon Leatherboard has been made a director of Standard Industries, one of the main subsidiaries of C. & J. Clark. Mr Malcolm Cobbo, general manager, men's footwear, and Mr Michael Fienmes, corporate marketing manager, both become directors of Clarks Ltd.

Mr Kenny E. Edmunds is the new president and Mr A. L. G. Fitch-harson and Mr R. Frank vice-presidents of The Institute of Cost and Management Accountants.

Mr D. B. Hurry, general manager of Fleet Hire and Hire Services (Birmingham) Ltd. has been appointed a director of Fleet Hire.

Mr Peter Riddell becomes a director of Credit Insurance Association.

Mr S. J. Beales has been made finance and management services director of the Eley Ammunition division of Imperial Metal Industries (Kynoch), a subsidiary of Imperial Metal Industries.

Mr W. L. Steel is to be managing director of the trading division of Oliver Rix.

Mr Ian G. Mortimer has been appointed director of personnel at Zeith Carburator.

Mr B. J. Townshend has been made commercial director of Papworth and Zenith Industries.

**TIME PRODUCTS LIMITED**

The annual report may be obtained from the company at 81/83 Farringdon Road, London, EC1M 3LH.

Results for the year ending 31st January 1974	
Sales	£11,340,000
Trading profit before taxation	£1,687,000
Earnings (net) per share	19.22p
Total Capital and Reserves	£2,457,000
Capital and Reserves per share	50.9p

- A one for four bonus issue for the successive year.
- Total dividends 2.1167p per share.
- A most successful year for all our companies.
- Overseas companies enlarged their international business.
- Encouraging increases in sales in current year.

Alexander Margu

**bh GROUP**

**BURNETT & HALLAMSH HOLDINGS LTD.**

Points from the Chairman's Statement

- Profits before tax increased by 57% to £889,723.
- Earnings per share after tax have risen from 9.0p to 10.25p share.
- Increased results from Civil Engineering and Building
- Big advance in new property division.
- 53rd Annual General Meeting 25th July, 1974.

Year Ended 31st March	1974
Group Profit before Tax	£890
Depreciation	690
Taxation	465
Group Profit after Taxation	424
Dividends	99
Capital Employed	3,519
Asset Value per Share	89p
Earnings per Share	10.3p

Copies of the Report and accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, S. R. W. Wilfarris, 119 Psalter Lane, Sheffield, S1

## DUNLOP HOLDINGS LIMITED

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Expansion costs take a toll at Godfrey Davis

Godfrey Davis's 1973-4 strategy has been the conviction that in a major car rental...

Plantation Hldgs A £1m rights issue

Points that arise immediately over Plantation Holdings' proposed £1m rights issue...

While the stars of the football world are earning their thousands of pounds in Germany...

Tackling football's industrial relations problems

As the CIR concludes its study of professional soccer, Eric Wigham looks at the often archaic working conditions of the players



FA and the Football League have argued, the best players would go to the richest clubs...

who run most of the clubs. They are young men, mostly in the early twenties...

It will also have to look at the problems of discipline, both on and off the field.

The basic problem in the industry, however, remains the retain and transfer system.

Whether or not it can find solutions to the complex problems, its report should disclose more than has been known before about relationships in industry which entertains, excites or inflames millions of British people every weekend for eight months of the year.

Hodge

go the world would have almost exclusively taken groups with overseas operations vulnerable in the more especially...

Evva Exporting gains Given the impact of the three-day week, which cost something over £100,000...

About three years ago, six of Japan's largest producers of computers decided to combine into three groups to compete against their major foreign rival, IBM.

Peter Hazelhurst reports that IBM's rivals face an end to protection Japan ready for computer invasion

international companies point out, ironically that IBM has little to gain and perhaps it has much to lose after the market is liberalized.

IBM's share of the market has certainly begun to decline, albeit gradually, since domestic competitors braced themselves for liberalization.

Other foreign competitors' investments are limited to 50 per cent in joint ventures under present restrictions.

In any event the race to capture this lucrative market is on. As an example of how IBM and Japanese producers are vying with each other to dominate the market...

Business Diary: Harper's bazaar • Can Am's debut

Department of rather in Corners, surprised us firms for hirings included by the and Executive turn-up for the...

Walker, Croweller. Margins under pressure. Walker, Croweller is forecasting current half year profits 'comparable' with the £263,000 before tax of the opening six...

to keep the right kind of presence in the market. Those days are now departing fast. The banks are taking a more cautious line on lending...

five years, handing over to his deputy, Frank Sewell. Brey, Brey and Co. is a firm of Metal Box, was there at the start when the centre was founded by the British Institute of Management...

INSURANCE The pre-tax profits of the R. N. Manson group attributable to the Company for the year ended 31st March, 1974 amounted to £477,000.

Canadian American Bank's Wynne, Heilman and Ruckler: begging to differ

Bank venture With gloom and doom apparently descending upon the Eurocurrency market...

Super sums John Ryan, founder-chairman of the Centre for Inter-firm Comparison, is to step down after...

Further progress by Brown Shipley

All Group companies contribute to improved results

PROSPECTS The present economic climate does not lead one to be very optimistic about the immediate future...

Table with 5 columns: Year ended, Total Gross Assets, Net Profit, Earnings per Share, Ratio of Dividend. Rows for 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974.

Brown Shipley Holdings Limited Founders Court, Lothbury, London EC2R 7HE

FINANCIAL NEWS

Amgold earnings surge with more in sight

By Andrew Wilson Mining Correspondent
While the interim results from Anglo American Gold Investments are brilliant, with profits jumping from R16.54m to R33.77m (£21.1m) with a commensurate increase in earnings from 75c to 154c (96.3p) a share, this is no less than what has been expected, given the substantial rises in dividend declarations earlier this

year from the individual gold mines in the portfolio.
The surge in earnings is reflected in the dividend, which goes up from 55c to 100c (62.5p), and compares with the total for the year to December of 145c. For the closing six months, one can look forward confidently to a further sharp increase on the strength of the dividend declarations

earlier this month from the major Amgold investments.
Net assets on June 14 amounted to R53.32 (£33.33) a share, which compares with the year end value of R40.18. With the shares unchanged at £31 before the announcement last night, Amgold is trading at a 5 per cent discount on asset value. This is by far the smallest discount of any of the major mining finance houses.



Mr Arthur Bryan, chairman of Wedgwood: criticism of disparity between home and export prices, with those at home rigidly controlled.

Dunlop to review its product range

Dunlop was planning to divest activities which did not fit in with its longer-term plans, but the disposal of an entire business would be "less usual" than the introduction of new products and the phasing out of old ones, Sir Reay Geddes told the annual meeting.
At the end of the year, the European vehicle industry would grow slowly in the next year or two and the company had been carefully changing the product and market mix. There had been greater emphasis on replacement and export sales, but a good share of the car fleet was still in the low-margin first-equipment business.

Mobil to bid £154m for Marcor control

By our Financial Staff
Out of the blue yesterday, Marcor Inc, which owns Montgomery Ward, one of the world's largest retailers and catalogue merchandisers, and Container Corporation of America, announced that Mobil Oil is planning a tender offer worth £154m for 51 per cent of the capital. This is the first time Mobil has moved out of the oil and chemical fields.
Mr L. H. Schoenhofen, Marcor chairman, said the Mobil board had authorized preliminary conversations with Marcor, but he stressed that definite terms as to the price per share and the timing of the offer have not been discussed. The Marcor management was therefore not in a position to assess the proposal and everything now depended on the next meeting with Mobil.

COMPANY MEETING

FORTNUM & MASON

(Foreign Warehousemen, Grocers, Wine, Spirit and Cigar Merchants and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters)

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

The Sixty-ninth Annual General Meeting of Fortnum & Mason Limited was held on June 17th at the May Fair Hotel, Berkeley Street, London, W.1.
The following is the statement of the Chairman, Mr W. Garfield Weston, which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the period ended 26th January, 1974.

The year under review has been a difficult one in some respects but one in which we have managed to overcome successfully the external problems with which we have been faced. I am therefore pleased to be able to report record results again.
Profit before taxation increased by £25,944 to £174,292 for the year, compared to £147,348 for the previous year. After a taxation charge of £25,252, which includes £191,325 dealt with as a charge from a fellow subsidiary in respect of group taxation relief, the profit after taxation amounts to £149,040.

It is proposed to maintain the final dividend at 14.1p per £1 stock, although the rate of advance corporation tax has been increased from 30 to 33 per cent and this represents an equivalent gross payment of 11.1p per £1 stock, compared with the gross equivalent of 20.4p per £1 stock paid in 1973. Dividends on the preference stock and the interim dividend on the ordinary stock were paid on the due dates.
During the year purchase tax has been replaced by value added tax, the scope of which has been widened to include some departments over before subjected to indirect taxation. This sector affected for the first time has been our restaurant activities. In spite of this our four restaurants have shown a healthy increase in sales during the year and we are now in the process of extending the patio bar to occupy the whole of the mezzanine floor.
Prior to the Christmas period trade was affected to a marked degree by the double effect of the rail dispute and the power shortages, followed after Christ-

LSIT's valuation is 'equal to book figure'

By John Plender
Land Securities and Investment Trust, Britain's largest property company, has shelved its annual independent revaluation "after careful consideration of all the circumstances". This is disclosed in the preliminary statement for the year to March 31.

However, the directors express their opinion that the aggregate current value of the group's properties is approximately equal to the book figure of £1.15m. This is disclosed in the preliminary statement for the year to March 31.
The transfer from capital reserves relating to development properties contributed £1.1m, against £3.2m, to the post-tax income, thus enabling Land Securities to cover its dividend. Net asset value meantime shows a slight increase to £707m.

At the annual general meeting of Hammerhead Property and Investment Trust, Mr Sydney Mason, chairman, said that profits should increase in the current year, although the rent freeze was expected to make "quite a substantial difference". In the light of difficulties in the United Kingdom, the group is planning a significant increase in its capital spending overseas.

Accord on Moorgate scheme

The informal scheme for rescuing Moorgate Mercantile Holdings from compulsory winding-up has at last been agreed by all the creditors concerned. A winding-up petition by five clearing banks, which are unsecured creditors for over £3m in the High Court yesterday was dismissed by consent. A further £10m is owed to 42 supporting creditors.
Last week, Mr Rupert Nicholson, the company's special manager, said that acceptance by two objectors among the 72 creditors was "not vital". Yesterday the court was told that

Wedgwood says two-tier price unwise

Looking overall to further increases in production and sales, Mr Arthur Bryan, chairman of Wedgwood, writes in his annual statement, that if cost inflation does not bite unduly, 1974-75 should be another year of progress. But he sees one troubling aspect arising from the intervention of government institutions. As large exporters—61 per cent of Wedgwood production goes abroad—disparity between home and export prices (with those at home rigidly controlled) would before long reach proportions unacceptable to its customers overseas.
Capital spending, amounting to £3.84m (against £669,000) will be spread over the next two years, to be financed internally. It includes considerable extension to several factories, including the Wedgwood plant at Barlaston.

Sears buys more of Freemans

The Sears Holdings group has increased its stake in Freemans (London SW9) to 3.89m shares (16.84 per cent of the equity), according to an official statement yesterday. This compares with 3.2m shares (13.87 per cent) three months ago.
At that time, the Freemans board said that it had met directors from Sir Charles Clore's Sears group and heard various suggestions. In the end, Freemans decided that it would be in the best interests of its staff, shareholders and customers for the company to maintain its independence in the mail order business.

Budge meets forecast

In common with other companies having leading activities in property development, Budge Brothers felt a chill wind in the latter part of 1973, though achieving its forecast profits.
On turnover for the 15 months to December 12 of £4.88m (against £1.7m for the same period), pre-tax profit was £757,000 (compared with £51,000) and £77,000 above that offer for sale forecast of at least £750,000. The pre-tax is struck after interest charges up more than sixfold from £136,000 to £856,000. Earnings per share come out at 1.5p against 0.6p.
The dividend is 1.2p, while directors and their families made wagers on the final of 0.8p on 15.94m shares. On the trading front, the board reports a severe downturn in activity in the final quarter of 1973.

Grendon Trust

In a report in Business News last week, it was stated that "some £900,000" of the purchase price to be paid by Castbaird for nine Grendon Trust companies was being withheld pending granting the necessary parliamentary order and resolution of rights of way in respect of certain properties. This figure was incorrect. In fact, £695,333 is being withheld.
Keyser Ullmann have also asked us to point out that they advised £17m to Mr Christopher Selmes and not £19m.

Wall Street

New York, June 17.—Wall Street stocks opened moderately lower and continued around these levels up to mid-session. Turnover was extremely light. At 1 pm the Dow Jones industrial average was 7.36 down at 855.73.
The weaker tone generally appeared a carry over of last Friday, when investors were disappointed by the sharp rise in bank loan demand and by the failure of First National City Bank's recent cut in prime rate to attract support among other lending banks.
Declines led advances, 718 to 527 net number of shares in shares.

Caffyns slip from peak

Caffyns, the car distributors and garage group, ended 1973-74 with a fall in taxable profits from a record £795,000 to £617,000, on turnover of £19.4m, against £20.3m.
At the half way stage, with business seriously disrupted by the fuel crisis, sales eased from £9.9m to £9.81m, and profits to £424,500 to £365,000. The second half brought in £252,000 before tax, against £371,000.
Attributable profits are £500,000, against £502,000, after including exceptional items amounting to £201,000, against £26,000, on the sale of freehold property. The dividend is ahead from 6.3p to 6.63p.

Chloride in £2.3m US offer

The London-based Chloride Group is to make a tender offer for the remaining 30 per cent of the stock already owned in the Chloride Conner Corporation of Florida. Chloride acquired its 70 per cent stake last August. The offer is \$10 a share, against the closing price last Friday of \$6.50.
Full acceptance would cost Chloride \$8.57m (about £2.35m). Chloride Conner is the seventh

Warning for coffee speculators

During the past six years (1969-1974), production fell 25m bags short of demand. Stocks were steadily reduced, particularly in Brazil. Although an increase in production is foreseen in 1974, it is not expected to offset future shortfalls in some countries, especially Brazil.
In spite of the equilibrium in 1973-74 and the probable one in 1974-75, in subsequent years output would not meet demand, stocks would be run down and the shortage would worsen.
Mr Balrao's second hypothesis leads to opposite conclusions. The higher prices of 1972-1973, he says, encouraged the planting of new highly productive varieties able to bear their first crop after three years; leaf-rust can be controlled and Brazilian plantations are less and less threatened by frost.
High Brazilian output from 1975-76 onwards, together with that of other countries, would lead to a rapid increase in stocks. Either hypothesis is tenable.
Future price stability, he said, depends on the ability to influence future production in the right direction. Furthermore, in order to influence future production, prices must be stabilized now.
The interdependence of those affected by the coffee economy makes it difficult to separate the interests of producers and consumers—in fact they coincide in the long run. Government and industry in consuming countries are trying to avoid sharp price fluctuations and their consequent inflationary effect. Basically they want a guarantee of supply under stable conditions.
The governments of producing countries are trying to maximize the effects of their foreign exchange earnings and the use of productive factors in order to reduce production costs or to create employment; and to maximize the effects of their coffee policies on economic growth and the distribution of income.
Today serious problems beset

W. Cumberland Silk

Slightly ahead after six months, West Cumberland Silk Mills, in which Vantona this year has built up a 28 per cent stake, secured in the second half with the pre-tax return bounding 75 per cent to £22,000—its best output in 1973. Turnover for the year to March 31 expanded 20 per cent to £2.28m. Earnings a share rose from 2.1p to 2.5p; the year's payment .15 up from 2p to 2.5p.

Property unit cut

The £23m Fleming Property Unit Trust, a tax exempt fund for pension funds, has reduced the price of its units for the second successive valuation.
From next week, the price will be compared with a high of £1,300 last December. The further drop in the price is attributed to the freeze on business rents. The chairman points out that the trust has no liquidity problems.

Bell & Simes slowdown

In line with the board's warning at half-time, growth in the full-year profits of Bell & Simes, a Dundee-based timber group, slowed but still ended with a 84 per cent jump to a record £246,000—thanks to a first-half trading to £162,000. Profits stood still in the second six months, but rose from £22m to £2.2m to a peak level of £3.7m.

PLANTATION HOLDINGS
U.K. - Light Engineering, Scientific Instruments, Television Facilities, Electrical Consumer Goods
Malaysia - Natural Rubber and Palm Oil
PRETAX PROFITS DOUBLED From £1m to £2m
EARNINGS PER SHARE UP From 2.9p to 4.9p
COMMODITY EARNINGS UP SHARPLY
INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS FROM U.K. UP 58% TO £2.4m
GROWTH CONTINUES 1 FOR 3 RIGHTS ISSUE AT 10p
For a copy of the Report & Accounts apply to: St. Alphage House, 2 Fore Street, London EC2Y 5DL

AIRLEASE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE LIMITED
Copies of the annual audited Financial Statements of Airlease International Finance Limited for the year ended 31st December, 1973, are available from the Company at P.O. Box 1179, Reid House, Church Street, Hamilton, Bermuda, and from the Following Agents:
BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK
37-41 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10004.
BANK OF AMERICA NT & SA, BRUSSELS
1 Place Maedou, 1030 Brussels.
BANK OF AMERICA NT & SA, PARIS
23 Place Vendôme, Paris 1.
FRANKFURT/MAIN, KREDITBANK S.A., LUXEMBOURG
Savigneystrasse 9, 6000 Frankfurt/Main 1.
CREDITSTALP-BANKVIENNA, GEORGE
6 Schottengasse, 1010 Vienna.
37 rue Notre Dame, Luxembourg.
KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED,
20 Fenchurch Street,
London, EC3M 3DB.

F B FOSTER BROTHERS Clothing Company Limited
SUMMARY OF RESULTS
1974 1973
£000's £000's
Turnover 27,948 21,111
Profit before Tax 3,356 2,205
Earnings per Ordinary Share (Gross) 7.2p 4.8p
Sufficient points from the Chairman's calculated statement:
Group profit up 20% despite energy crisis and day week which covered most important part of Company's trading year.
Final Dividend of 5.36p recommended making 7.86p for the year—the maximum permitted.
The Group, currently 670 shops, has over 40 shops in the planning stage.
Property revaluation shows a surplus of £5.3m bringing fixed assets to a total of £14.4m.
"...we are fortunate in having a vigorous team offering the best values that money can buy...in a community now more price conscious than ever before, "value for money" will mean on a newer and more forthright meaning, on that footing that your business will win through."

HIGHLANDS & LOWLAND Para Rubber Co. Ltd.
1973 RESULTS
Trading profit after tax 1,411
Surplus on land sales 1,158
Profit on investments, overspill 205
Total 2,774
Dividends 2.6p (2.5p) 1,314
Retained profit 1,460
Record profit.
Surplus on estates' revaluation £42 n
Capitalisation issue 2 for 1.
Reports from Thomas Barlow & Bro.
Plantation House, EC3M 3LS

INTERIM STATEMENT
FERRO METAL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION LIMITED
Interim results (unaudited) for the six months to March 31, 1974
6 months ending 6 months ending
1974 1973
£ £
Turnover 5,622,039 4,664,102
Profit before taxation 338,683 87,667
Profit after taxation 162,479 49,974
Dividend 1.5p per share (1973-0.7p) 27,000 12,600
Earnings per share 9.0p 2.8p
The buoyant trading conditions prevailing during Interim Year continued during the period under review. All companies are operating successfully. The pre-3 day week were more than offset by the profit overseas business.
Your Directors have declared an Interim Dividend net per share (1973-0.7p), payable on 26th July, holders on the Register on the 5th July, and subject Treasury consent, expect to recommend a final dividend of 2.185p per share net, making a total for the year to September 1974 of 3.685p per share net (1973-2.57p net per share).

Standard and Chartered Banking Group Limited

Table with financial data for Standard and Chartered Banking Group Limited, including profit, assets, and liabilities for 1973 and 1974.

Standard and Chartered Banking Group Limited. The following are the unaudited estimated results of AMGOLD and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Orange Free State Investment Trust Limited...

Standard and Chartered Banking Group Limited. The following are the unaudited estimated results of AMGOLD and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Orange Free State Investment Trust Limited...

Standard and Chartered Banking Group Limited

Advertisement for Standard and Chartered Banking Group Limited, featuring the International Bank Limited logo and text about Euro-currency operations.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Shares at new 'lows'

The slide in equities continued yesterday, when small but widespread losses among leading shares brought The Times index down by 138 points to a new 1974 'low' of 106.77. Turnover remained light...

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table listing Eurobond prices for various countries and maturities, including UK, France, Germany, and Italy.

Latest dividends

Table listing dividends for various companies, including Anglo-Jamaica Gold, Arlins, Bell & Sons, and others.

Mining

Charter expands tin interests. After the agreement earlier this year with the Perak State Development Corporation to develop new tin-bearing ground...

Briefly

BRITISH & AMERICAN FILM. Profitable 1973-74, £23.83m (£22.49m). Turnover, £241,000 (£241,000). Dividend, 0.53p (0.53p).

Commodities

Cash copper below £1,000. COPPER led a general decline in metals on the London Metal Exchange yesterday...

ANGLO AMERICAN GOLD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1974 AND DECLARATION OF INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 53

The following are the unaudited estimated results of AMGOLD and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Orange Free State Investment Trust Limited, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1974...

Table showing financial results for AMGOLD, including investment income, interest earned, and group profit for the half-year ending 30th June 1974.

NOTES: 1. No taxation has been provided, the company and its subsidiary both having computed tax losses.

2. It should not be assumed that the results for the first half of the year are necessarily proportionate to the results for the year ending 31st December, 1974...

Table showing market values and appreciation for AMGOLD, including market value, book value, and appreciation.

(b) Net asset value which includes unlisted investments at book value—5,332 3,209 4,013

\* The last practical date before publication of these results.

DECLARATION OF INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 53

Notice is hereby given that dividend No. 53 of 100 cents per share (1973: 55 cents) being the interim dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1974, has been declared payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 28th June, 1974...

The transfer registers and registers of members will be closed from 29th June to 12th July, 1974, both days inclusive, and warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and United Kingdom offices of the transfer secretaries on or about 8th August, 1974.

The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head and London offices of the company and also at the offices of the company's transfer secretaries in Johannesburg and the United Kingdom.

Holders of share warrants to bearer are notified that the dividend is payable on or about 9th August, 1974 upon presentation of coupon No. 53 (marked "South Africa") at the offices of Barclays National Bank Limited, Stock Exchange Branch, Corner Main and Sauer Streets, Johannesburg 2001, South Africa...

Note: Proceeds of dividends in respect of coupons marked "South Africa", may, at the request of the depositors, be converted through an authorised dealer in exchange in the Republic of South Africa, into any currency. The effective rate of exchange for conversion into any such currency will be that prevailing at the time the proceeds of the dividends are deposited with the authorised dealer in exchange.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 15 per cent.

Copies of this report will be despatched to all registered shareholders from the office of the transfer secretaries in Johannesburg and London as soon as possible.

By order of the Board Directors: W. D. Wilson H. F. Oppenheimer

Registered Office: 44 Main Street, Johannesburg, 2001. Transfer Secretaries: Consolidated Share Registrars Limited, 62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg, 2001.

London Office: 40 Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ. 17th June, 1974.

Attack unjustified says Sydney Mason, Chairman of the Hammerson Group

In his review for the year to 31st December 1973, Sydney Mason, Chairman of The Hammerson Property and Investment Trust Limited reported a net profit before tax of £3,530,211 compared with £2,825,427 for the 1973 year. The increase in the net profit is derived mainly from new income derived from recently completed developments and also from increases in existing rental income.

PROPERTY INDUSTRY'S ACHIEVEMENTS said that "during the past twenty years the property industry has comprehensively redeveloped the towns and cities of this country which had been devastated by the war and it has introduced to this country the traffic and enclosed air-conditioned shopping centres where families can shop comfortably and with ease. It has constructed modern air-conditioned office buildings and laid out new industrial estates throughout the country which have contributed to the efficiency and productivity of British industry. In many cases comprehensive redevelopment has been carried out in partnership with local authorities who have retained a substantial participation in the scheme from the development.

SUBSTANTIAL OVERSEAS EARNINGS addition many leading developers have extended their activities overseas and it is up substantial assets in various countries. These substantial investments make a major contribution to the foreign currency earnings which do so much to help this country pay its way in the world and these are achievements which in this country and abroad of which the industry can be proud.

DEVELOPMENT HALTED the outcome of the attack upon the property industry has been that punitive action measures have been devised and others threatened which if implemented can only have the effect of bringing to a halt the development of towns, cities and industrial estates in this country, and it is unlikely that any downward in commercial property activity will be compensated by a corresponding increase in the housing sector. It has been disappointing for me representing the excellent results for 1973 to have to strike such a sombre note in relation to the United Kingdom property sector. It is also a disturbing thought that one of the basic reasons for the attack on the property industry has been that the industry has been judged to be too successful.

HAMMERSON 100 Park Lane, London, W.1. THE HAMMERSON PROPERTY & INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

Advertisement for The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, featuring a bell logo and text about \$130,000,000 First Mortgage 9 1/2 % Bonds, Series BE due 1995-2004.

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

Forward pound under pressure

A marked deterioration in the pound's forward rate, was the main feature in currency trading yesterday.

Spot sterling remained steady, closing at \$2.30, down 15 points. The Bank of England's effective depreciation rate widened to 17.16 per cent from the 17.14 at midday, and 17.06 per cent on Friday evening.

Liquidation of forward pounds, generally against dollars, gathered pace yesterday after beginning last week in the wake of the record British trade deficit for May.

At one stage, the sterling discount for one-year delivery against the dollar moved over the 11 cents level for the first time in several weeks. It initially widened to a spread of 1,120-110 points in that position before standing at 1,100-100 fully compounded with 965-95 on Friday.

Sterling has recently been on a strong forward basis because of purchasing major oil companies for covering future sterling-based revenue settlements in producer nations. But, as well as the May trade setback, renewed speculation that a British general election may be called this Autumn, and fears of an acceleration in the pace of inflation, have also weighed on the forward pound, dealers said.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table with columns for Market rates, Bid, Offer, and various currency pairs like New York, Montreal, Amsterdam, etc.

Forward Levels

Table with columns for 1 Month, 3 Month, and 6 Month forward rates for various currencies.

Recent Issues

Table listing recent issues of stocks and bonds, including titles, dates, and prices.

US aluminum record

The United States aluminum industry shipped a record 14,500 million lb in 1973, final figures released by the Aluminum Association show.

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for various sectors like All-Share, Industrial, and Financial.

Money Market Rates

Table showing money market rates for Treasury Bills, Bank of England, and other instruments.

Difficult houses for discount houses

Discount houses had a rather quiet but difficult session yesterday, with a shortage of credit growing more acute as the day progressed.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds with columns for Bid, Offer, and Yield.

Bank Base Rates

Table listing bank base rates for Barclays Bank, FNFC, Hill Samuel, etc.

TRANSVAAL CONSOLIDATED LAND AND EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

Notice regarding the company's financial statements and dividend payment.

PAYMENT OF COUPON No. 78

Notice regarding the payment of coupon No. 78 for the company's shares.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Legal notice regarding the Companies Act 1948 and related matters.

Authorized Unit Trusts

Table listing authorized unit trusts with columns for Bid, Offer, and Yield.

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Table listing insurance bonds and funds with columns for Bid, Offer, and Yield.

Offshore and International Funds

Table listing offshore and international funds with columns for Bid, Offer, and Yield.

LEGAL NOTICES

Multiple legal notices including notices from the High Court of Justice, Companies Act 1948, and various individuals.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Business notices including notices from the High Court of Justice and various companies.

LEGAL NOTICES

Legal notices including notices from the High Court of Justice and various individuals.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public notices including notices from the High Court of Justice and various individuals.

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London and Regional Market Prices

Further losses

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 10 Dealings End, June 21 Contango Day, June 24 Settlement Day, July 2
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

The best £2 you'll probably ever invest.
TIMES 1000
from your bookshop price £2 or from The Times £2.20 including post and packing

AAAA
amworkers
Price is our business
Taylor Woodrow

Main market price table with columns for various categories: FUNDS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, HEALTH AND FOREIGN, MINERALS, STOCKS, AND DISCOUNTS, OIL, FINANCIAL TRUSTS, SHIPPING, MINES, MISCELLANEOUS, REGIONALS, and PROPERTY. Each category contains a list of companies and their corresponding market prices.

Noted for the company's...
Accounted for the company's...
Accounted for the company's...



Jobs n's Appointments 1 pages 6 and 26

SECRETARIAL TOP SECRETARIES FOR NATIONAL HEAD OFFICE

able and mature people in the Head Office... operating company in Jersey Street.

ATIONS: of Public Relations... involved with the Group's advertising agencies and constraints.

Director of Finance... dealing with the general, money and... Could be filled on a 3-days-a-week basis.

ERVISOR: ided into executive personnel and administrative duties.

L HQ ADMINISTRATION MANAGER ON

SECRETARY - £2,000

eking for a busy and varied secretarial position... be the job for you, and depending on your experience we will pay up to £2,000 p.a.

ne 01-837 2810 and ask for Una Phillips at... Easton Street, London, W.C.1.

SECRETARY DIRECTOR OF MARKETING

Security Limited at Sunbury are seeking of a capable and fully qualified lady as the Director of Marketing.

Group Personnel Manager, Chubb Fire Security Limited, House, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex.

SENIOR SECRETARY

IBM UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED for their 3rd Chiswick Road, W.A. (adjacent to Station).

is interesting and will make full use of all his: Applications welcomed from this year's 5 or from those intending to leave in July.

with details of age, education and secretarial... M. H. Payne, P.O. Personnel Officer, at... quoting ref GA/L/56.

SECRETARY

We organise conferences but need organising ourselves!

Are you about 23, outgoing, with excellent secretarial skills and want to become part of a small team?

Telephone Mokra Carpenter, 04-828 9322.

FIVE PA

W.I property o. Europe. Must be able to work and possess a lively mind with a young and dynamic approach to work.

9150.

EXCITING OPPORTUNITY

The Marketing Director of a rapidly expanding international company is looking for a highly efficient Personal Assistant.

NEW HORIZONS, 49 Elizabeth Road, S.W.1.

PRIVATE SECRETARY

A partner of a small but highly professional firm of international property consultants is looking for a Private Secretary.

CRIPPS SEARS AND ASSOCIATES

ADMIN/SEC

Graduate (preferably) with an ability to work in a fast-paced office. The ideal candidate will have business ability and a strong involvement in all that they do.

KEEPING HEAD

young secretary with excellent shorthand and typing skills. Must be happy to work in a busy office.

UNBELIEVABLE!

Audio, Mag Card and Tape Operators, and Clerks are needed for temporary and permanent positions. Guaranteed top rates plus 9% holiday.

OR APPOINTMENTS

New Bond St., W.1 (Oxford St. end)

Regional Secretary/P.A.

small, European section in London office of international firm with offices in Paris, Brussels, etc.

Box 0605 D, The Times

SECRETARIAL PERSONAL SECRETARY

up to £2,070

Our Borough's Housing Department offers a comprehensive service to the community, embracing such things as public health, redevelopment, renewal, and various social needs.

One of our two Assistant Borough Housing Officers now seeks a competent shorthand or audio typist with good experience at a senior level.

Our modern purpose-built offices are located in Rye Lane, close to the R.R. Station, and where the shopping and other facilities are very good.

Telephone 01-701 2870 anytime for an application form or write to Personnel and Management Services, London Borough of Southwark, 27 Peckham Road, SE5 8UB.

MEDICAL SECRETARIES

Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh, will be interviewing the week of July 15th, 1974, in London.

We are presently seeking three Medical Secretaries with formal training in Secretarial Sciences, 2-5 years' experience, plus technical writing ability and a knowledge of psychiatric terminology.

Please send resumes to Doctor Thomas Deere, Director of Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15261.

SECRETARY SENIOR SECRETARY

required by IBM UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED for their offices at 15/17 Lodge Road, Regent's Park, NW8 7JA (opposite Lords Cricket Ground).

This is a senior post in the District management team serving several branches in the Office Products Division and we are looking for candidates with a high degree of organisational ability and initiative.

Please write or ring Miss Kay Shackleton, Administration Services Supervisor at the above address on 01-286 4866 quoting ref. GA/L/57.

Was Last Week's Temp Job Dreadful?

Then this week use your Experience, Intelligence and Personality and get a BETTER job through Graduate's Temporary Department.

King Annabel Dixon or Amanda Grey NOW on 584 3615.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for an ADMINISTRATIVE POST in the central office of the University. Successful candidates will be offered a 3-year contract with a year's probation.

Write with full details to: The Establishment Officer, University of Leicester, 105 Peacock Lane, LE1 7RH, to arrive as soon as possible.

SECRETARY/P.A. ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THEM?

We are looking for someone who can work on her own initiative to help in the Personal Secretary and P.A. section of the University of Leicester.

Write with full details to: The Establishment Officer, University of Leicester, 105 Peacock Lane, LE1 7RH, to arrive as soon as possible.

T.V. EXECUTIVE

In charge of the company's television advertising campaign, the Post and television stations in South East England. Salary £2,000-£2,500 p.a., holiday 25 days, pension, etc.

PERSONNEL

An excellent opportunity for an experienced secretary to enter permanent employment with a leading international company. £1,800 p.a. plus benefits.

SECRETARY

Required to work in the Faculty of Education, interesting post. Duties include: typing, shorthand, photocopying and other Faculty work.

LEGAL SECRETARIES

for varied and interesting positions both temporary and permanent in London area. Write to: Simonite Whicker for an appointment on 278 6897.

GET IN AT MANAGERIAL LEVEL!

As Secretary to the General Manager, you will be a key person in all levels, organising appointments and meetings, etc.

M.D. NEEDS SUPER SEC.

Ideal opportunity for an experienced Secretary to take over the secretarial duties for both hands and audio. Responsibilities for reports, travel arrangements, etc.

COLLEGE LEAVERS LOOK!

Super job waiting for the top man in recruitment. We are looking for a graduate-level young woman who is intelligent, graduate-level young woman who is intelligent, graduate-level young woman who is intelligent.

THEY WERE HEADLINE NEWS

and interested? They were in the Wca... £1,200 p.a. for full details see 28 493 3321

TEMP! SEC-PRESS GANG WORK!

assisting in top W1 stores... £1.20 p.h. All STAFF 629 1904

SECRETARIAL HAVE YOU THE EXPERIENCE TO BE A Management Secretary?

£2,100-£2,400

WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK have openings both for experienced Management Secretaries and Shorthand or Audio Typists who are looking for more responsible positions.

Good staff benefits include subsidised canteen.

Write or phone: Elizabeth Pinstone, Personnel Department, Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd., 5-10 Great Tower Street, London, EC3R 5DH. Tel: 01-626 4555.

MARKETING/SECRETARIAL UP TO £3,000 P.A.

Two vacancies in Management/Computer Consultancy with international client base: Firstly for MARKETING ASSISTANT handling Sales, Finance and Administration for our Education division.

Electric typewriter, 4 weeks' holiday, salary ranges £2,000 to £3,000, subsidised office near Farringdon station.

Please telephone Mrs. Veal, on 01-242 1951.

SECRETARY The Merchandise Director of SIMPSON (Piccadilly) Ltd.

requires a SECRETARY. We are looking for a competent, reliable person, who will be able to work on her own initiative.

THE POLYTECHNIC OF NORTH LONDON HOLLOWAY ROAD, N7 8DB

Department of Environmental Design SECRETARY TO THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

A challenging job in a comprehensive environmental design department embracing architecture, town planning, interior design and landscape.

High wages. Good conditions. Informal atmosphere. Ring Ann Chester on 01-242 8123

SECRETARY/PA

Advertising agency-Holborn. We need an intelligent Secretary with good speeds and a high degree of accuracy to work for one of our top people.

She will be working on her own initiative a good deal of the time. High wages. Good conditions. Informal atmosphere. Ring Ann Chester on 01-242 8123

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST

required to work in the Faculty of Education, interesting post. Duties include: typing, shorthand, photocopying and other Faculty work.

PERSONAL SERVICES LTD. on behalf of clients seek the following: SECRETARY-ART COLLEGE

Kenington, Reliable s/h, age mid-20s, £1,900 p.a. SECRETARY-NO SHORTHAND

Whitby, Victoria, Reliable s/h and shorthand, age 25-30, £2,000 p.a.

International Company requires SECRETARY to work for Marine Manager in their London office.

Are You Still Without a Job? If so you're in luck-you have just found the perfect contact.

PA SECRETARY UP TO £2,400 To work for Director of prestige company situated S.W.1. Executive position with excellent benefits.

MARGERY HURST CENTRE 47 Davies St., W.1 01-629 4838

TWO SHOWBIZ SECRETARIES £2,000 P.A. Two Shorthand Secretaries for fashion magazine in central London.

M.D. NEEDS SUPER SEC. £2,501 Ideal opportunity for an experienced Secretary to take over the secretarial duties for both hands and audio.

MAGAZINE social editor needs a mature, well spoken, meticulous (and non-smoking) secretary to start in August.

SECRETARY UP TO £2,400 To work for Director of prestige company situated S.W.1. Executive position with excellent benefits.

SECRETARY/PA Advertising agency-Holborn. We need an intelligent Secretary with good speeds and a high degree of accuracy to work for one of our top people.

SECRETARY TO THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN A challenging job in a comprehensive environmental design department embracing architecture, town planning, interior design and landscape.

SECRETARY/PA Advertising agency-Holborn. We need an intelligent Secretary with good speeds and a high degree of accuracy to work for one of our top people.

SECRETARY TO THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN A challenging job in a comprehensive environmental design department embracing architecture, town planning, interior design and landscape.

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SECRETARY TO THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN A challenging job in a comprehensive environmental design department embracing architecture, town planning, interior design and landscape.

SECRETARIAL "WEST END UNDER ATTACK"

Chris we know through experience looking for a job can stress like a jungle but we've been to see the clients and have cleared the path for you.

Best Advertiser Dept. of Property Co., needs on the no P.A./Sec. for their Treasurer. If you are good at organising and enjoy being in the Advertising World then join this W.I. Co. with a salary of £2,000.

Librarian-an efficient P.A./Sec. is required to work with the Head of a fast moving P.R. section. Someone who likes dealing with clients and the press and who would enjoy total involvement in the P.R. scene.

Young Director of W.I. International Property Co. is looking for a warm well-kept 4 room apartment P.A. Sec. to assist him with development projects.

Phone: Christina Watson and May Tay. M & J PERSONNEL 836 4757.

MEDICAL SECRETARY

We are looking for an experienced secretary with a knowledge of medical terminology for the Head of our Clinical Research Department.

Conditions of employment are excellent with a very attractive salary, four weeks' holiday and a subsidised restaurant.

Please contact Mrs. G. Smith, Personnel Officer, The Wellcome Foundation Ltd., 183 Euston Road, London NW1. Tel: 01-387 4477.

PA/Secretary to Chairman

Multi-National Company located in modern offices in Brentford, convenient for public transport.

Call Miss Cooper 563 3321

ADVERTISING AGENCY DIRECTOR NEEDS RIGHT HAND

Intelligent? Good secretarial skills? Come and enjoy working for an account director at an international advertising agency.

You'll be aged 22-25, you'll already enjoy working in advertising. You're no longer a beginner. For this job you'll need those secretarial skills—and a lot more.

Phone Janet Wardroper at Marsteller 01-499 0414.

SECRETARY TO THE PARTNERS

Considerable experience urgently required. This is a responsible position and the successful applicant will be able to control a small office staff as well as being a competent Personal Secretary.

Please write to Mrs. Oph. Hooper, Employment Officer, W. H. Smith & Son, 211 North Colindale Avenue, London, NW9 2NS.

PRIVATE SECRETARY required for Partner

In well-known professional firm. Close contact and willingness to use initiative and accept responsibility minimum salary, £1,800, L.V. 3 weeks annual leave, hours 9.30-5.30. Varied work and happy office in Aldwych.

STOCKBROKING APPEAL?

A Director of a well-known Stockbroker in E.C.2 is looking for a bright P.A./Sec. (Oxford) who is a competent secretary and has a keen interest in the Stock Exchange.

YOUNG AT HEART

We have been asked by our clients to find a young P.A. Secretary for the marketing manager of their international organisation.

SECRETARY REQUIRED

Message required office in West Street, S.W.1. Excellent and congenial in place of office. £2,000 p.a. plus benefits.

ART EDITOR of Country Life magazine

who has initiative and the ability to work on her own initiative. Previous experience of dealing with photographers, copywriters and printers would be helpful but is not essential.

LOVELY JOB in cultural dept. of glossy magazine for girl with above average P.A. Secretary

She'll work short hours, will enjoy typing lots of interesting editorial material and be willing to help with everything from making coffee to holding competition entries.

TEMP URGENTLY NEEDED on typesetter's machine

21.10. 10.30am-7.30pm. £2,000 PLUS L.V. for floating SoloSec Secretary. Phone 405 4254.

WIPO (Geneva)

The World Intellectual Property Organisation announces a vacancy for a Secretary-Shorthand Typist

with excellent knowledge of English and good working knowledge of German; French desirable. Initial tax free salary including non-resident's allowance: 28,094 Sw.fr.

Forward detailed curriculum vitae and photograph to Head, Personnel Section, WIPO, 32 chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, referring to "UPOV Competition". WIPO will reply only to candidates considered suitable.

Glaxo Assistant in the Market Research Department. The Manager of the Market Research Department at our Greenford headquarters seeks an Assistant to provide him with administrative and secretarial support and also to assume responsibility as part of a specialist team.

TEMP! SEC-PRESS GANG WORK! assisting in top W1 stores... £1.20 p.h. All STAFF 629 1904

SECRETARY FOR THE PERSONNEL OFFICER. The secretarial duties will include general assistance with all aspects of the work handled by the Personnel Officer.





Women's Appointments also on pages 6 and 25

GENERAL THE CARAVAN CLUB The Caravan Club, with a countrywide membership of approximately 130,000, has a vacancy for the following: HEAD OF RECORDS SECTION Mature lady required, aged 30-plus, to head Membership Records Section. The ideal person will be a good organizer...

10 FEMALE INTERPRETERS

required for international convention to be held in London for two weeks during November. Successful applicants will speak two or more languages and will stay in a London hotel for the two-week period.

TWO SUPER JOBS!

(1) CREATIVE YOUNG LADY £1,500 P.A. Required to deal with all aspects of a major advertising account. A demanding job for a bright girl with admin. experience, creative ideas and a flair for dealing with people.

ASSISTANT TO THE CURATOR

of the Arts Council Collection. Formed to assist with all aspects of organizing exhibitions and administering the collection. A demanding job for a bright girl with admin. experience, creative ideas and a flair for dealing with people.

ARE YOU A BORED HOUSEWIFE

With children at school it is so hard to get a job. We are looking for a lady to help with our blazer department. As a correspondent 'Queen' dealing with customers queries by letter and telephone.

ADMINISTRATION OFFICER-COMPUTERS

Enjoy your own area of responsibility with administrative and computer experience. A demanding job for a bright girl with admin. experience, creative ideas and a flair for dealing with people.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S

seeks someone to help run their Party Booking Office. Some experience in office reception and dealing with the public is essential. Salary £1,200 p.a.

Break Away from Boredom

Interesting city job requires a lady with good command of the English language and a flair for dealing with people. A demanding job for a bright girl with admin. experience, creative ideas and a flair for dealing with people.

"A" LEVEL CAREERS

Enjoy your first job as Library Assistant. Training in Librarianship, Financial Reporting, Oil Co. Admin., and many other jobs of general interest.

ITALIAN/ENGLISH

Bilingual assistant required for Italian/English. A demanding job for a bright girl with admin. experience, creative ideas and a flair for dealing with people.

INTERVIEWER / CONSULTANT

Stimulating opportunity to interview and advise on recruitment. A demanding job for a bright girl with admin. experience, creative ideas and a flair for dealing with people.

WORLD WIDE EMPLOYMENT

Opportunities in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Americas. A demanding job for a bright girl with admin. experience, creative ideas and a flair for dealing with people.

NATIONAL THEATRE

Company requires Receptionist/Typist for the National Theatre. A demanding job for a bright girl with admin. experience, creative ideas and a flair for dealing with people.

STUDENT GIRLS

with or without typing for simple temporary office work. A demanding job for a bright girl with admin. experience, creative ideas and a flair for dealing with people.

RESPONSIBLE LADY

required to run a small business. A demanding job for a bright girl with admin. experience, creative ideas and a flair for dealing with people.

WELL EDUCATED GIRL

required for a clerical position. A demanding job for a bright girl with admin. experience, creative ideas and a flair for dealing with people.

CAPABLE? COMPETENT? THE COMPLETE CO-ORDINATOR...

This is an appointment which will appeal to a methodical lady, who has a particular interest in the business aspects of conference work and is capable of working on her own initiative. We are seeking to appoint an energetic person who has gained some business experience and is able to communicate lucidly with people at all levels.

GENERAL

RECENT ECONOMICS GRADUATE to undertake post graduate research into British trade for non-commercial prestige organization. EC2. Ideal first or second job. £2,000.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH ASSISTANT for Civil Government Unit. Graduate with experience in international financial economics. EC2. Ideal first or second job. £2,000.

PUBLICITY ADMINISTRATION. Small PR firm. EC2. needs creative copywriter with clear, concise, imaginative ability and publicity/advertising experience. £1,200-£1,500.

JUDY FARQUHARSON LTD (City Office) Stone House 128-140 Bishopsgate, EC2 Entrance to Houndsditch

MADRID AND IBIZA A wonderful job with a friendly and wealthy English-speaking family in Madrid. There are 2 children, aged 11 and 13, so the girl they look for will be well educated, with a natural aptitude for learning Spanish.

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS 31 Berkeley Street, W1X 5AE

Big opportunity for young Girl

We have a vacancy for a young girl who can really get involved in our small but exciting group of companies (Travel and Employment). The job includes Telephone/Receptionist work with typing and accounts as well. This is a great opportunity for someone about 18 years old, with a year's office experience to join a young and enthusiastic company. Salary around £1,500 p.a. Call Hilary, 01-499 0193.

Astor Appointments

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